The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

5 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1920. TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ... Rs. 185 in the ... investment.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO. BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE ... BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay—Share Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	12,60,00,000
Paid-up Capital	1,50,99,225
Subscribed Capital	7,53,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
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Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
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The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas C.I.E.
A. J. Biltmoria, Esq.
Secretary:—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING C... ATION.

...kong.)

... $15,000,000
...D ... $15,000,000
... $21,000,000
... $15,000,000
...NGKONG
...ssechurch Street.
...Churchgate Street.
...CHES:
... Saigon
... San Francisco
...ur Shanghai
... Singapore
... Sourabaya
... Tientsin
... Tsingtao
... Vladivostock
... Yloilo
... Yokohama

...S opened and interest ...ly on daily balances ...000 at 2 per cent. per ...um accrued amounts ...

... received for varying ...ch may be learnt on ...

...D AND BILLS PURchased ...ncipal commercial centres.

...NG AND EXCHANGE ...

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

...OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
...a, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

... receives Deposits on the following ...

... exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate ...posited within any one year from ... to 31st December.
...ay be made in the names of two ...ons and the balance made payable ...ors of them or to the survivor or ...interest is allowed at the rate of ...nt. per annum on the minimum ...ance not exceeding Rs. 10,000. ...he Rules can be obtained on application ... Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

...NK OF INDIA, LTD

...ED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
...TED UNDER THE INDIAN ...NIES ACT VI OF 1882.

...EAD OFFICE.
... BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
...SCRIBED	2,00,00,000
...D UP	99,00,000
...ND	64,00,000

... DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
...lowed on daily balances ... ...,00,000 AT THE RATE ... PER ANNUM THROUGH ...AR. On sums exceeding Rs. ... is allowed by special arrange... will be allowed which does ... Rs. 8 per half year.
...ED DEPOSITS.
...ceived fixed for one year or ... at the rates of interest ...ertained on application.
... accounts opened on favour... on application.

... P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 297.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 60,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 37,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

London	Yokohama	Kareake
New York	Moji	Keelung
Shanghai	Amoy	Mukung
Hongkong	Canton	Taitoh
Singapore	Foochow	Shinchiku
Batavia	Hankow	Taichu
Semarang	Kiukiang	Tamsui
Sourabaya	Swatow	Tainan
Tokyo	Ako	Tamsui
Kobe	Giran	Towen
Osaka	Kagi	Bangkok

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 5,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 63,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Hingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljt Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 80,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6..... 23,00,00

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

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Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
824, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Valuation and Valuation, is entrusted to experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, ... at Rs. 15/- each.
Georgette Hats, ... at ,, 15/- ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- ,,
Tameshanta Hats, .. at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
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TELEPHONE No. 479.

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The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED

the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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SILK AND EMBROIDERIES

When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.

We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.

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Telephone No. 1800.

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BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Howitt Phillips Co.

TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.

The famous three generation, by Arnold Bennet and Edward Knoblauch

"Milestones"

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AT 9-30 P.M.

Now running in London.

"A Temporary Gentleman"

by H. E. Maltby.

THURSDAY 8th AT 9-30 P. M.

W. Somerset Maughan's brilliant comedy

"Caroline"

(By the author of Mrs. Dot.)

FRIDAY 9th AT 9-30 P. M.

Cicely Hamilton's play on the sweating system amongst the working girls.

"Diana of Dobson's"

SAT. 10th at 9-30, & MATINEE at 5

The latest screaming farcical comedy (A big London success.)

"You never know, y'know"

Night prices: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & I.
Matinee prices: Rs. 3, 2 & I.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

Picture Programme.

To-day, To-morrow (Wed.), Thurs. & Friday at 6-30 p.m.

Tom Mix

In the 5-reel FOX Photo-Drama.

"Mr. Logan. U.S.A."

Into the sunrise neighbourhood rode Jim Logan, formerly a Texas ranger, now roaming the alkali wastes of New Mexico in the interests of Uncle Sam's secret service. He thwarts the enemy agitators who seek to destory Government war material.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.

Prices: Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE

EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

William Duncan

and

Carol Holloway

in

"The Tenderfoot"

A "Wolfville" story from the Famous Series

by

Alfred Henry Lewis

"The Tenderfoot"

Great Tales of adventure and daring and love—narratives of rough men whose guns were notched many times, who would "Shoot on sight" yet imbued with some gentler strain that impelled them to give up their lives for their women-folk or playfully ruffle the soft locks of a child—this is the old West that Alfred Henry Lewis immortalised in print.

The Empress

will make it live on the SCREEN.

"The Tenderfoot"

See The Famous Pathe Artiste

Mrs. VERNON CASTLE

The best-dressed and best-known woman in America.

In the thrilling Serial in 8 Instalments

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To be shown at

POONA ARYAN CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures

From Sat. 3rd January 1920

Sat. 3rd to Tues. 6th Jan. 1920 Ist Instal.

The Story is most absorbing having wide scope for imagination. Of course Mystery, Love and Adventure are the themes round which the story is spun,

PRICES As. 3, 6, 8, 12, Re. 1 & 1-8.

Whom the Gods Would Destroy.

The Greatest Sensation in the History of Cinema.

Sweeping Vision of Human Passion from Birth of Man to the Present.

Through this mighty photoplay all is woven on the loom of life, the genius thread of stupendous drama, from the destruction of Atila down the Ages to the decapitation of Suliman, the rise and fall of Napoleon, the destruction of the great modern menace.

THE GREAT HORRORS OF THE LAST WAR.

HOW BELGIUM WAS RAVAGED AND ENSLAVED.

THE EX-KAISER'S WAR COUNCILS.

8,000 People have taken part in the production of this gigantic Drama.
The first Opening Show on Saturday, the 10th January.

2 Hours' Special Programme.

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

THE

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25
MOSTLY GIRLS
Presenting

A Repertoire of the Up-To-The Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Tues. 6th for 2 Nights only.

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Starting Thursday 8th, for 4 Days

"SCHOOL DAYS"

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably four new Pathe Photoplay in fort reels.

THE DRAMA OF

Wil Braham Haven.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

TWO REEL COMIC.

Times: 1-0, 3-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunda at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

Please note the change of time.

"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE GREATEST SUPER-PICTURE OF THE YEAR"

Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton's DRURY LANE DRAMA

"SEALED ORDERS"

The principal characters are acted by **6** well-known Stars;—

Kitty Gordon — **Madge Evans**
June Elvidge — **Carlyle Blackwell**
Montague Love — **George Macquarrie**

IN

"STOLEN ORDERS"

And 10,000 others of lesser repute.

You will simply sit amazed and tingle all over when you see the terrific fight between two men in the basket of a balloon—thousand feet in mid-air.

You will marvel at the nerve of a girl who, alone, pilots an aeroplane at a hundred miles an hour through the dense clouds.

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(TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM).

has the pleasure to announce that the last four-reels of the challenge Universal seria

ELMO THE MIGHTY

have just arrived and are being shown to-night at

5-15, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TOGETHER WITH ONE MORE EPISODE OF

CYCLONE SMITH SERIES

featuring your favourite

EDDIE POLO

also a

SCREAMING COMIC

COMING SHORTLY!

The Serial Sensation of the Season

"WOLVES OF KULTURE"

featuring

SHELDON LEWIS AND LEAH BAIRD

of Exploits of Elaine Fame.

THE

EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

Guy D'Hardelot's Picturized Version of the famous song

"BECAUSE"

In 5 Reels Starring

Ben Webster, George Foley
Lilian Braithwaite

and her Daughter **Joyce Carey**

Another Great Song Film

"Because"

Because God made thee mine.
EDWARD TESCAEMACHER

To-Night! at 9-30 p.m. and Every Night!

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GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

Great Novelty. New Amusements
SELECTED PROGRAMME, CHOICE FEATS
Location—near the Charni Road Station.
Rates of Admission: Rs. 3, 2, 1 & As.8, only
Seats can be reserved at the Tent at 9 to 11 a. m. and from 4 p.m. Daily
Prof. V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.

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In all parts of the world and whether employed for pleasure or on war service, B.S.A. Motor Bicycles are known for their wonderful reliability and economy. The B.S.A. Three-Speed Countershaft Gear makes hill-climbing with sidecar and passenger easy and sure.

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CENT PER CENT.

By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

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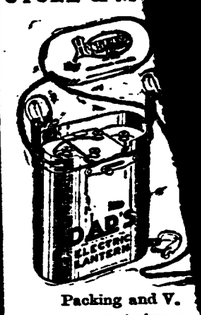

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One Dry Cell gives a ... of light; Two Dry Cells ...
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PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pear...

These Pills positively cure al... failing memory, brain fag, incapa... alination for work, study or busin... debility and all results of overwo... sipation. In cases of premature ... weariness after slight effort, these... fect a wonderful and almost a... sure.

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CHEMICAL COMPAN...
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...Y-AFRICA TRADING COMPAN...
LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1913.)

...sed Capital . . . . . Rs. 30,00,00...

Divided into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

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...RIMBHOY, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, (Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons,
...OTAMDAS THAKURDAS, C.I.E., M.B.E., Merchant, Bombay.
...ULDAS, Esq., Merchant, Bombay.
... JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., Merchant, Bombay.
...RARJEE, Esq., Merchant, (Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co., Ltd.)
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...AL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & COMPANY, Graham's Building, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS :

Messrs. W. H. BRADY & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

GENERAL MANAGER IN AFRICA :

MR. H. B. McKERROW.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

...ed to open up and develop trade ... produced in India and for which ...parts of Africa. With the great ... the development of her overseas ... and East and South Africa offer ...lly as the wants of the African ...he Native of India.

...proportion of the trade in the ...hands and India secured only a very small share. The geographical position of India places her at a great advantage as compared with her competitors and the Company is adopting the policy of holding large stocks at its African Branches.

Offices are being opened immediately at Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar-es-salam and Durban. Enquiries and orders have already been received and valuable Agencies secured and it is anticipated that within the next few months a large volume of business will pass through the Company's hands.

The Company was registered on the 26th November, 19... and filed a Statement in lieu of Prospectus. The Company h... ing gone to allotment obtained the Certificate of the Registrar ... Companies, Bombay, entitling it to commence business on the 19... December, 1919.

The services of the Company are at the disposal of manufac... turers who seek further markets for their products, and correspon... dence is invited.

...announcement is published by way of advertisement only and is not intended as an invitation to subscribe to the share capital.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Company will commence writing Fire Insurance business at Tariff rates from the 7th January, 1920.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

(Sd.) M. KANJI & Co.
Managing Agents.

75...

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

...DERS are invited for the purchase of ... whole or any portions of the under... ...d new material and will be received ... Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions ...s New Customs House, Ballard Road, ... up to noon on MONDAY, 12th ... 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.
Brass tubing 1 3/16in. outside dia. by 12G. 10ft., 100 No.
Brass tubing 1in. outside dia. by 12G. by 10ft., 100 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1/4in. by 14G. 10ft., 6 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/16in. by 12G. 10ft., 2 cwts.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 7/16in. by 12G. 10ft., 400 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 5/8in. by 17G. 10ft., 10 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 8/4in. by 16G. 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 1½in. by 15G. 10ft., 15 No.
Copper tubes, outside dia. 2 3/8in. by 15G. 10ft. 20 No.
Solder, soft, 20 cwts.
Spelter, brazing or solder hard, 10 cwts.
Spelter, ingot, 50 cwts.
Steel, gauze, galvd. 64 meshes by 36in. wide ... sq. ft.
Steel wire netting galvd. ¼in. mesh by 20G. 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel wire netting galvd. ½in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 200 rolls.
Steel wire netting galvd. 1in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 1,000 sq. ft.
Steel wire netting galvd. 1½in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 5 rolls.
Steel wire netting galvd. 1¾in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 40 rolls.
Steel wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 400 rolls.
Steel wire netting galvd. 2in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 60 rolls.
Steel wire netting galvd. 1/4in. mesh by ... by 36in. wide by 50 yards, 6 rolls.

...material is at the Munitions Board's ... Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay. ...ay be inspected on application to the ...t Controller in Charge.

...rs must be submitted on the pre... ... forms detailing the terms and condi... ... the sale obtainable from the Control... ...es), at Re. 1 per copy.

...rs must be sent in sealed covers ...ibed "TENDER FOR METALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

...ustoms House,
...rd Road.
... 12-12-1919. 7139

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January, 1920.

The quantities detailed are approximate.

I.—TOOLS.

Beaters, cast steel, solid eye 7 lbs., 2000 No.
Emery wheels, 12in. by 1/2in., by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 14in. by 1in. by 1in. hole, 20 No.
Emery wheels, 18in. by 2in. by 1in. hole, 10 No.
Emery wheels, cutters for, 20 No.
Emery wheels, dressers for, 10 No.

II.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

Gauges rail platelayers metre gauge, 40 No.
Gauges rail platelayers broad gauge, 40 No.
Jim crows, 2 3/4in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 90 lb. rails, 30 No.
Jim crows, 2 1/2in. dia. of screw by 24in. span for 65 lb. rails, 30 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Separate tenders must be sent in for I. and II. above in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR TOOLS" and "TENDER FOR RAILWAY MATERIALS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7149

COTTON PRESS FOR SALE,

THE following Cotton Press which is new and unerected is for sale at Amara, Mesopotamia. It is in charge of the Disposals Commissioner, Baghdad.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the press and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on Monday, 19th January, 1920.

Hydraulic Cotton Press by Nasmyth Wilson and Sons.

25 H.P. Steam Engine by Ransomes Simm and Sons with Lancashire Boiler by Tinkers Ltd. (Hythe).

Pumps, trolleys, cutting machines, winches, fire bricks, etc. The Press is reported to be suitable also for wool Liquorice and Bhoosa.

It can be seen at Amara, Mesopotamia, on application to the Officer Commanding, R. A. S. O.

Tenders must be at a rate F.O.B. Bombay.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and condition of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re 1 per copy.

To each tender form is attached a detailed specification of the material.

Delivery will be given within 60 days of date of closing of tenders.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales)
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 2nd Decr., 1919. 6...

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a quantity of the undermentioned material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY, 26th January, 1920.

Mild Steel Flats.
Mild Steel Rounds.
Mild Steel Half Rounds.
Mild Steel Squares.
Mild Steel Angles.
Mild Steel Tees.
Mild Steel Channels.
Mild Steel Plates and Sheets.

Details of the quantities and sizes availab's may be obtained on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The material may be inspected at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales) at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders may be for any quantity and must be at a rate per hundredweight.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR MILD STEEL."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18-12-1919. 7353

THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any number of the undermentioned rolled steel beams and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay up to noon on MONDAY 19th January, 1920.

NEW BEAMS.

	No.
3" by 1½" by 28' to 31'	15
4" by 2½" by 16' to 40'	50
4" by 3" by 16' to 36'	15
4½" by 3" by 23' to 30'	30
6" by 3" by 14' 15' and 17' ...	16
6" by 3" by 16'	200
6" by 4" by 16'	50
8" by 4" by 24'	60
9" by 4" by 24'	60
9" by 7" by 18' to 40'	15
15" by 5" by 15' to 20'	15

SECOND HAND BEAMS.

12" by 6" by 24' to 38'	60
16" by 6" by 27' to 37'	10
16" by 7" by 34'	6

A detailed list of the above new second hand beams which includes also some beams of other sections can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), Bombay.

The beams are at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders may be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be at a rate per hundredweight and must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR ROLLED STEEL BEAMS."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller, (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Custom House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 18th December, 1919. 7308

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be OPENED on and from 8th January, 1919, and Transfer Deeds will be accepted for registration with the approval of Directors, at either the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay or the Branch Office near Pirmasha's Roja, Ahmedabad, on week days from 11-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and on Saturdays from 11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Persons who hold more than one share and are desirous of having their Allotment Letters split up into separate numbers, are requested to present the same at either of the above offices. Such Allotment Letters will be exchanged for split Tickets in due course

Those Allottees who have not yet paid in their Allotment money, are requested to do so at once at either the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., or the International Banking Corporation and their Branches.

For Jagabhai Manibhai & Co.,
N. H. SETALVAD,
Asst. Manager.

90, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

N.B.—The premises of the Registered Office in Bombay have another entrance at the back in Eldon Road facing the Bombay High Court. 7450

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the whole or any portions of the undermentioned new material and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, 12th January.

The quantities detailed are approximate.
Nails iron wire, 1in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 1¼in., 50 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2in., 10 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 2½in., 20 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3in., Q. 3-13 lbs.
Nails iron wires, 3½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 3¾in., 15 cwts.
Nails iron wire, 4½in., 5 cwts.
Nails iron wire 5in., 5 cwts.
Pins split 1¼in. by 5/32in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by 3/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 2in. by 3/16in., 100 gross.
Pins split 1¼in. by ¼in., 800 gross.
Pins split 2in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by ¼in., 200 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by 5/16in., 10 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 5/16in., 200 gross.
Pins split 3¼in. by 3/8in., 100 gross.
Pins split 3in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 2¼in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Pins split 4in. by 3/8in., 5 gross.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 3in., 20 No.
Shafting Mild Steel bright 20ft. by 2¼in., 20 No.

The material is at the Munitions Board's Stock Depot at Haji Bunder, Sewri, Bombay, and may be inspected on application to the Assistant Controller in Charge.

Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed forms detailing the terms and conditions of the sale obtainable from the Controller (Sales), at Re. 1 per copy.

Tenders must be sent in sealed covers superscribed "TENDER FOR HARDWARE."

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Indian Munitions Board.

New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 12-12-1919. 7139

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED the SUBSCRIPTION LIST for shares of the above mills will be CLOSED from the 8th instant.

Bombay, 3rd January 1920. 7535

PIGGERY PRODUCE.

FROM ENGLISH BRED STOCK.

Hams at 1-14 per lb.
Bacon at from -/14/- to 1/8/ per lb.
Sausages at -/12/- per lb (a speciality).
Sent V.P.P. Credit allowed to Clubs, Messes and Institutes.
Price lists on application to
THE MANAGER,
Government Military Dairy, Ambalia.

7351

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOOSTAD KHODADAD IRANI, of Bombay Zoroastrian inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance; possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our ofnce, 1 Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece and parcel of leasehold ground or ground situate lying or being at Kala Chowki Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses thereon, standing and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Ward No. 1071 (10, 10A and 10B) Street No. 31,' 31", and 31"', and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo on or towards the North a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chowki Road and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Tokersey Jeewanji and others and are now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7541

PUBLIC NOTICE

PROSPECTUS

STANDARD SUGAR MILLS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten lacs)

Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 2 per share with application.

Rs. 2 per share on allotment.

The balance being called according to requirements of the Company, no two calls being payable within at least two months of each other. Minimum number of shares for which an application may be entertained is ten.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. A. W. FIGGIS, of Messrs. A. W. Figgis & Co.: Tea Brokers and Merchants.

Mr. KASTOOR CHAND KOTHIARI, of Messrs. Sodasook Gombhirchand: Merchants and Bankers.

Mr. DWARKA DAS BHAGAT, of Messrs. Dwarka Das Kedar Bux: Sugar Merchants.

Mr. E. M. COHEN, Broker and Merchant.

Mr. BEJOY CHANDRA SINHA, Banian and Merchant.

Mr. G. MUKERJI, M. Sc., &c., Barkely, California University (U.S.A.), Formerly of Esperanza Sugar, Central Porto Rico, Cuba.

Mr. K. K. KAR (Ex-officio), Managing Director, Eastern Agency Co., Ltd., Indian Planters' Agency Co., Ltd.

CONSULTING CHEMISTS:

Dr. A. C. BHATTACHARYYA, Phd., F.C.S., (Berlin).

Mr. G. MUKERJI, M.Sc., Berkley, California University (U.S.A.), Formerly of Esperanza Sugar, Central Porto Rico, Cuba.

MANAGING AGENTS:

THE EASTERN AGENCY Co., LTD.

Managing Agents of:—

The Union Tea and Trading Co., Ltd.; The Assam Ceylon Tea Co., Ltd.; The Sylhet Stone and Lime Syndicate, Ltd.; The Techno-Chemical Laboratory and Works, Ltd.; The Dibrugarh Tea Concerns, Ltd.; The Unique Assurance Co., Ltd.; The Assam Trading Corporation; Dimapur Saw Mills; Betjan Tea Seed Syndicate; Eastern Mining Co., Ltd; Rupnarayan Rice Mills, Ltd.; Calcutta Exports and Imports, Ltd.; Calcutta Land and Investment Co.; &c.

BANKERS:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

SOLICITOR:

SJ. KUMAR KRISHNA DUTTA, B.L.

AUDITORS:

MR. M. N. SEN GUPTA, M.A., Certified Accountant.

MESSRS. M. MUKERJEE & Co., Certified Accountants.

* A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

India has a larger acreage under sugarcane than any other country in the world. About three million acres of land in India are at the present time bearing sugarcane. India is nevertheless one of the world's greatest importers of sugar. The supply from the enormous acreage under sugarcane cultivation in India should really afford a surplus for export, but she is not able to meet even her own demands and imports from foreign countries sugar worth nearly 13 crores of rupees a year.

The success of sugar plantation in Java from where India gets the largest portion of her foreign imports is due, first, to improved methods of cultivation and application of chemical fertilisers, secondly, to improved and latest machinery and thirdly, to long-standing experience and specialised knowledge in plantation and manufacture.

Indian soil is not only not inferior to that of Java but in some places superior. The climatic conditions and natural advantages of Assam, the province selected by the Promoters of the Standard Sugar Mills, Ltd., for establishing its plantation and factory, are almost identical with those of Java. The Promoters believe that by the application of the best suitable manures and fertilisers, which improve the productive power of the soil, there would be no difficulty to obtain the same standard of yield as that of Java, if the entire factory is placed under the supervision of experts from Java or Hawaii as has been contemplated to bring by the Company.

Mr. B. Coventry, C.I.E., the Agricultural Advisor to the Government of India, on the prospects of cane production and establishment of a Central Sugar Factory in Assam says: "I am satisfied that there are large unoccupied tracts of lands "in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong eminently suited to the growth of heavy crops of cane. The climate both as regards "temperature and rainfall and their distribution is excellent. I have seen crops of cane growing in fields belonging to culti- "vators in the Districts mentioned and on the Government farm at Jorehat, superior to cane now grown in Behar." It may be noted here that there are several Sugar Works in Behar that have been paying about 40 per cent profit.

The proposed Mills will be equipped with modern nine-roller juice-extracting machines by which 90 per cent. of the total juice in the cane may be extracted, thus reclaiming 50 per cent. more juice and the proportionate yield of sugar which is being wasted under the existing primitive method of crushing cane. By adoption of improved methods of cultivation the sucrose contents in the juice can also be considerably increased.

After having thoroughly investigated into all the different aspects of this scheme the Promoters have selected Assam as the province where to establish their Factory. Arrangements have been made to equip the proposed Mills with the latest and up-to-date machineries and to put the same under the direct management of two able and experienced specialists from Java, one to take charge of the Factory, and the other, of the plantation. The Mills will be designed to grind about 600 tons of cane per day. An application has been made to the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, for special lease of 5,000 acres suitable for the purpose of the Company.

Taking 100 days as the grinding period in a year, the total quantity of cane crushed is 60,000 tons.

100 tons of cane yields 7·8 tons of cane sugar (white refined), so 60,000 tons of cane yields 4,680 tons of white sugar.

Under the existing wasteful method of cultivation, crushing and manufacture, sugar hardly gives a profit less than Rs. 100 per ton. But under the modern improved methods, the profit is hardly less than Rs. 200 per ton. Even calculated at Rs. 170 per ton the total profit on 4,680 tons of white sugar would be Rs. 4,68,000 which on a paid up capital of ten lac rupees works out roughly at about 46 per cent. Making allowance for all unforeseen contingencies, the Company is expected to get a return of about 25 per cent. on its paid up capital.

No promotion money has been or will be paid to any one. But the Articles of Association have provision for the payment of reasonable brokerge.

Managing Agents may proceed to allotment as soon as at least 25 per cent. of the total number of shares offered to the public shall have been subscribed and application money shall have been paid to and received by the Company.

The qualification of a Director under the Articles of Association is his holding 100 shares in the capital of the Company. The remuneration of each Director is Rs. 25 for each meeting attended by him.

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be about Rs. 10,000/-.

An agreement in terms of the Articles of Association will be entered into between the Company of the one part and the Eastern Agency Co., Ld. who are appointed Managing Agents of the Company of the other part.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company at 2 & 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, during office hours.

A. W. FIGGIS.
KASTOOR CHAND KOTHIARI.
DWARKA DAS BHAGAT.
E. M. COHEN.
BEJOY CHANDRA SINHA.
G. MUKERJI.
K. K. KAR.

DATED the 31st October, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF (a) MILK FRESH, PURE OF THE BEST QUALITY UNADULTERATED WITH WATER OR ANY OTHER SUBSTANCE; (b) BREAD HORSE, BREAD ORDINARY, BISCUITS LIMJI AND BISCUITS DOG; (c) BEEF, MUTTON, &c., AND (d) MISCELLANEOUS BAZAR ARTICLES.

will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 7th January, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens,
Dated 5th January, 1920.

7552

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December last at the rate of 15 per cent., per annum and a bonus of 5 per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December, 1919.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th January, 1920.

7553

LOST A SHARE CERTIFICATE

LOST or MISPLACED a SHARE No. 3721 of the Simplex Mills, Ld., in the name of Mr. Pirojsha Bomanji Petit in the month of September.

Anybody dealing with the same will do so at his risk.

MEMOHANDAS NEMIDAS,
Share Broker.

7544

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN PAWASKAR, who has contracted to purchase from Mr. YESHWANT GOPINATH, the undivided moiety of the said Mr. Yeshwant Gopinath in the undermentioned property has contracted to sell to our client the moiety of the said Mr. Yeshwant Gopinath in the said property situate at Shaikh Memon Street. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said undivided moiety of the said Mr. Yeshwant Gopinath in the said property by way of inheritance, maintenance, lien, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, trust, gift, easement, incumbrance, succession or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91, 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiry of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void and the property will be trfansferred to the name of the purchaser in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue and of the Bombay Municipality.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 146 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 115, New Nos. A/884 and A/1891, Old Survey No. 166 and New Survey No. 1/1421 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 291 (2), Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 and bounded as follows that is to say:—on or towards the East by the property of Nanabhai Dinanath, on or towards the West by the property of Pandhrinath Vinayakrao Jagannath, on or towards the North by a passage of the Oarf and on or towards the South by the property of Bhanibai wife of Ladha.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

KHANDWALA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7549

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that A Bai SARABAI, wife of KAZI USMAN bin KAZI MOHAMEDMIA POREBANDRY, has contracted to sell absolutely to our client Mr. ESSACK HAJI MAHOMED, the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same (if any), will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Alli Umar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Fifty square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Alli Umar Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Umar Haji Ahmed and on or towards the South by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Ahmed and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 993, New No. 8175, Old Survey No. 2/1954 and New Survey No. 1174 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6058 and Street Nos. 46-48.

Dated this 5th day of January, 1920.

JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

7556

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realize the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for a large Cotton Firm. Apply Box No. 818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7533

WANTED—GUJRATI GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES as whole day teachers. Second Language French. Apply Box No. 825, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle". 7546

WANTED—An experienced Hindu COMPOUNDER for a Chemist firm. Salary up to Rs. 50 p.m. Apply to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7473

WANTED.—Smart TYPISTS with knowledge of correspondence for an Insurance Office. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7514

WANTED.—Two MOTOR MECHANICS, accustomed to large motor work. Good pay to competent men. Apply to ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE of Factory, Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay. 7521

WANTED—A fully qualified INDIAN ASSISTANT for a Medical Practice in England. Brilliant prospects. Married man no objection. Apply in writing only to J., 3rd Floor, 90, Bohra Bazaar, Fort, Bombay. 7532

WANTED—A competent GENERAL CLERK for a First Class Hotel in Bombay, knowledge of accounts essential. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Bom No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7489

WANTED—A TYPIST and a BILL CLERK to prepare bills and to attend to recoveries. Those who have worked in a Solicitor's Office should apply to Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., No 65, Esplanade Road, Fort. 7540

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced ASSISTANT for Jewellery and Plate Department. Also DESPATCH CLERKS, good handwriting essential, only experienced men need apply ARMY & NAVY STORES 7567

WANTED—A Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE and a GRADUATE (optional Subject—Science, Mathematics or French). Apply personally to The PRINCIPAL, Goculdas Tejpal High School, Kalbadevi Bombay. 7536

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One experienced NURSE of good birth and any nationality, qualified preferred to take charge of two children one two years old and the other in arms for a very respectable family. Pay according to qualification. Apply immediately to Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7467

WANTED—A good competent FITTER who could repair, look after and keep printing and allied machines in good condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS and COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only hardworking and competent men should apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Lino and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. per month will be allowed only to energetic, regular and hardworking boys Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

REQUIRED—A CONTROLLER OF PALACES. (1). Salary up to Rs. according to qualifications. (2) Will be guided in all respects including securit by State Rules. (3). Will be provided with free accommodation but must arrange own motor conveyance for inspection purposes. Apply immediately with copies of certificates and Photographs (which will not be returned) before 15th January, 1920, to THE HOME MINISTER in, His Highness' Government of Alwar. 7475

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A SMART young energetic Graduate wants to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to a person of high respectability in or outside India. Apply stating liberal terms to Box No. 826, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7545

WANTED—TYPEWRITING WORK at home. Also wishes to get as spare time Typist or General-Clerk hour daily morning or evening. Apply Box No. 823, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd. State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED TO LET, long lease, a PLOT of LAND with or without a Bungalow about 2000 square yards, vicinity Tardeo, Mahalaxmi or Dadar, adjoining main thoroughfare. Apply Box No. 765, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

CTION.

TA & CO.
P. Railway Liste.
are Brokers.

TTON GREEN.
valuable Artistic
Blackwood Richly
Office Furniture
airs, Joists Fan,
or, very Rich Per-
ets, etc.
8th instant at 2-30
HTA and Co., are
blic Auction at the
Mansions, Arthur
and made to
nd blackwood
uch as Dining
irs very rich
deboard with
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec 31 t

	Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	1,000
" Imports	—
Mid. Americans Spot	20.75
Egyptian F. G. F.	54.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Mar.	25.96
May	24.20
July	21.60
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan	20.40
May	25.74

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Dec. 31st.

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	26.65
Feb.	25.12
Mar.	25.21
April	24.51
May	23.78
June	23.15
July	22.40
Aug	21.65
Sep	20.40
Oct	19.65
Nov.	19.05
Dec	18.80

Tone of futures:—Near positions are strong and distant steady

" Spot:—Firm. Moderate business.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 31st.

M G Bengal Good	—	—	17.75
" Fully Good	—	—	18.50
" Fine	—	—	19.75
So. I Dowra Good	—	—	20.85
" Fully Good	—	—	21.60
" Fine	—	—	21.85
Broach Good	—	—	24.30
" Fully Good	—	—	24.60
" Fine	—	—	24.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 3 st.

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	—	—	44,000
Future at New Yor Mar.	—	—	35.55
" " May	—	—	33.10
" " July	—	—	31.26
" " ork	—	—	30.15
" " Orleans	—	—	40.60
Future at New O and Jan:	—	—	30.30
" " May	—	—	35.70

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Jan. 5.

Owing to a mistake in cables the New York close of Friday last was 63 points higher, instead of 89 points lower as first received. The Marwadi bazaar to-day opened at Rs. 542 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 540½ and improved to Rs. 542. Later on the price advanced to Rs. 544 and remained steady for some time. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 543/44, and after declining to Rs. 542 the bazaar closed at Rs. 543. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 544, advanced to Rs. 546, and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate, and the tone quiet.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	..	April-May	544
Fully Good Bengal	..	Jan.	389
Fine Oomras	..	"	466

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 5th JAN. 1920

			Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	—	Jan.	388
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	542
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	Jan	457
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	March	456

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
					Ready.
M.G. Bengal	..	..	410	395	375
M.G. Oomras No. 3	..	473	464	443	"
Central Provinces No. 1	..	502	493	473	"
" " 2	..	493	483	463	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd Jan. 1920.

Cotton	12,883 bales.
Wheat	13,416 Cwts.
Linseed	474 "
Rape, etc.	92 "
Hegelyseed	14,107 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	7 664 "
Castorseed	0 "
Rice	66 566 "
Myrabolams	2,661 "
Cottonseed	21 773 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,567 "
Jowar	1,107 "
Rape	Nil
Barley	251 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Jan 5th 6-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	75 0 0	10 12 0
" " Cawnpore 10-80	75 0 0	10 12 0
" " Karachi Bengal	70 0 0	9 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	17 0 0	..
" Cawnpore	17 0 0	..
" Yellow Cawnpore	18 0 0	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 0 0	17 4 0
" " Thin	16 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, White 55-15	115 0 0	.. 9 0
" Gajar 75-25	115 0 0	..
" Gajar 50-50	110 0 0	..
" Black	105 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	18 0 0	18 0 0
Groundnuts	100 0 0	..
Mowraseed	19 0 0	..
Barley	52 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April May	9 7 0
Linseed May	17 12 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 5th Market Rates

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 3/4
Bank Demand	2 3 13/16
Doc Acceptance 3m/s.	2 4 5 8
Doc Demand	43½
Sovereigns	239
American Dollars	214
Hongkong	302
Shanghai	113
Japan	103
Singapore	

Market Steady.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 4.

S S Abron, Cochian, New York, Nov. 21.
S S Kosoku Maru, Amino, Karatsu, Nov 30.
S S Bandra, Wigger, Busreh, Dec 28.
S S Dogra, Smith, Rangoon Dec 26.

January 5.

S S Miltiades, Williams, London Dec 10.

DEPARTURES.

S S [illegible], Karachi.
S S [illegible], Mackay, Marseilles.
S S [illegible], Cooper, Karachi.
S S [illegible], Castello, Busreh.
The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.
S S [illegible], Trieste etc
S S Morwada, Irwin, Karachi.
S S Chakdara, Wigger, Busreh.
S S Warina, Adams, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Elysia for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Tiber Maru for Liverpool etc.
Steamer Norwich City for Liverpool etc
Steamer Kabura for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Shuster for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kosaku Maru for Kobe etc.

S S Abron:—The S S Company's steamer Abron, 5,353 tons, Captain C M Cochian, arrived in harbour on Sunday from New York via Jeddah and Karachi, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 21st November.

S S Kosaku Maru:—The O S K steamer Kosaku Maru, 2,004 tons, Captain F Ammo, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karatsu via Colombo, with ballast, which port she had left on 30th November.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1,899 tons, Captain W Wigger, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with ballast and 27 cabin and 677 deck passengers, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S S Dogra:—The T M Company's steamer Dogra, 3,231 tons, Captain J F Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice which port she had left on 26th ultimo.

S S Miltiades:—The steamer Miltiades, 4,933 tons, Captain W J Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and 92 cabin and 682 deck passengers, which port she had left on 10th ultimo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A J Terry, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nellore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Nellore, 4,249 tons, Captain F S Murray, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S S Gurna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurna, 3,227 tons, Captain R D Cooper, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons Captain T Castello sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo.

S S Gablonz:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Gablonz, 4,441 tons, Captain B N Mario will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Aden, Port Said, and Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Morwada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Morwada 5,119 tons, Captain G Irwin, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,581 tons, Captain W Wigger, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bushire and Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Company's steamer Warina 1,874 tons, Captain J F Adams, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Monday 5th January, 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Akbar..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Nawab..	N F	N F	..T M & Co
G & E			
Rangoon Maru Calcutta D & E		N F	..N Y Kaisha
Kofuku Maru.. Japan		N F	..O S Kaisha
F Orthia.. Genoa		7-1-20	..Graham & Co
K Pentakota	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Purnea..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Bajone.. Mobassa		N F	P Foundry & Co
P Chakdara Busra		6-1-20	..M M & Co
Gosida			
M Inverness Dunkirk		N F	..T M & Co
Kalyanmal na Busra		N F	..M M & Co
O Lightning	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Q Berjara.. P Gulf		N F	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi.. Karachi		N F	..K N & Co
Juba ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Kavei .. Bhavnagar		N F	..K N & Co
Netravati. Mangalore		N F	..K N & Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Bandra ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Kasado Maru.. Japan		12-1 20	..O S Kaisha
3 Kawasaki	—	—	..T M & Co
4 Saigon Maru Japan		8-1 20	..O S Kaisha
5 Khosron. Jeddah		7-1-20	..T M & Co
6 Totomi Maru.. Japan		N F	..N Y Kaisha
7 Burma Maru.. Kobe		N F	..O S Kaisha
12 " 13			
Shinyo Maru Japan		17-1-20	..N Y Kaisha
15 Reiaz Aden		8-1 20	..T M & Co
16 Cardiff Hall Middlesborough		6-1-20	Graham & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kalyan U K		N F	..M M & Co
4 War Cuta Busra		7-1-20	..M M & Co
Kumari Hami			
6 Saraswati	N F	N F	R E Collins & Co
8 Kenilworth Rangoon		N F	..Graham & Co
9 Waroonga Busra		N F	..M M & Co
11 Elysia Liverpool		18-1-20	..Graham & Co
12 Lunka & Parawali	N F	N F	..R E G & Co
2 Morwada Karachi		6-1-20	..M M & Co
3 Dorsington Court.. Hull		N F	..Graham & Co
14 Itala Japan		9-1-20	..M M & Co
15 Gablonz Trieste		6-1-20	..Graham & Co
17 Warina Busra		5-1-20	..M M & Co
Jetty End			
Vla .. Busra		4-1-20	..M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ormro ..	N F	N F	..R Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Montrose ..	N F	10 days	..Graham & Co

EXPORTS,

January 5.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—295 bales wool Lyon, Lord & Co., 160 bales wool V Oomersey, 127 bales wool N Girdharilal, 71 bales wool C Chaganmull, 16 bales wool R Harakhchand, 100 bales wool J A Begbie & Co., 300 bales cottonfly 400 bales cotton waste Bhavanji Carrandas & Co., 55 bales hemp Allibhoy Chagla & Co., 150 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co., 26,000 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros. 659 bales wool David Sassoon & Co., 88 bales wool H Rupchand, 375 cwts khismis Vasanji Motiram & Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles—6,003 cwts gingilly seed E D Sassoon & Co., 210 cwts senna leaves Shamjee Chapsey & Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow—214 cwts staves of empty hhd 156 cwts heads and hoops of hhd Spencer & Co.

S S Elysia for Barcelona via Marseilles—42 bales cotton Hirji Nensey & Co., 300 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.

S S Montrose for New York—499 cwts gum kadaya Narsee Mooljee & Co., 150 cwts cassum flour S E Patel & Co.

S S Abron for New York—201 cwts colombo roots 500 cwts gum tragakanth Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy, 40 cwts sardamams 437 cwts gum olibanum 1,000 cwts nuxvomica 1,000 cwts c myrabollams Odhavji Govindji & Co.

S S Inverness for Dunkirk—1,625 cwts groundnuts Sanday & Co.

S S Norwich City for Genoa—10,000 cwts groundnuts Sanday & Co., 500 cwts pepper Shamjee Chapsey & Co.

S S Orthia for Genoa—100 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand & Co., 6 bales cotton Bombay Company, 100 cwts castor seed Louis Dreyfus & Co.

S S Suki Maru for Kobe—100 bales cotton Killachand Dewchand & Co., 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 100 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal, 400 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co., 100 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co., 100 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co. 100 bales cotton Samaibhai Nathoobhai & Co., 200 bales cotton Rambhagat & Co., 100 baless cotton Ralli Bros., 100 bales cotton H Joosubbhoy, 100 bales cotton G H Esmail.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe—380 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co., 500 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co., 1,400 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 200 bales cotton Ambalal Chotalal & Co. 100 bales cotton Tulsidas Nandlal & Co., 2,000 bales cotton N M K Kaisha, 100 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co. 200 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co., 100 bales cotton Udesam Premsukhdas, 100 bales cotton Goolabrai Keedarmal, 100 bales cotton Bruel & Co., 300 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co., 100 bales cotton Mamraj Rambhagat.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—400 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co., 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co., 102 bales cotton David Sassoon & Co., 200 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co., 200 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co. 100 bales cotton Dawoodbhoy & Co. 100 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdas.

S S Kasodo Maru for Kobe—120 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co., 300 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co., 100 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co., 100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Shinyo Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton M Kalyanmull, 1,000 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 300 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co. 200 bales cotton Jethabhai Dewji & Co., 100 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal, 400 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co., 100 bales cotton H Begnath, 200 bales cotton H Surajmal & Co., 100 bales cotton Uderam Premsukhdas.

S S Itola for Kobe—4 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kasodo Maru for Osaka—200 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton K Yoshikawa 100 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Burma Maru for Osaka—320 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 1,100 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha, 550 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Kasodo Maru for Moji—700 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi—400 bales bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Kasodo Maru for Yokohama—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Kasodo Maru for Yokohama—280 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co., 100 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co., 200 bales cotton Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha.

S S Shinyo Maru for Nagasaki—200 bales cotton K Yoshikawa, 100 bales cotton Hukmichand Rambhagat & Co.

S S Itola for Hongkong—75 cwts sharkfins F Abdoola, 26 cwts fishmaws 61 cwts sharkfins E Molidina, 20 cwts fishmaws 75 cwts sharkfins H A Mohamed, 45 cwts sharkfins 30 cwts fishmaws R Jhanji & Co., 25 bales cotton yarn N M K Kaisha, 16 bales cotton grey twist E D Sassoon & Co., 61 cwts wildmace B G Padamsey, 7 cwts ivory M Vally.

S S Shinyo Maru for Hongkong—202 cwts khismis M H E Elios

S S Shinyo Maru for Shanghai—977 bales grey cotton yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORT.

January 5.

S S Gablonz from Trieste via Aden. Agents W & A Graham & Co—37 bags gum myrrah, 27 bundles skin, 7 bales cotton piecegoods, 16 attal 20 packages 2 bags gum incense, 99 bags gum arabic, 18 cases cigarettes, 8 cases paper, 90 cases cigarettes paper, 15 cases cotton issues 5 cases toys, 1,000 bags almond, 29 bags drugs 11 cases 8 brls mastic.

S S Chakdara from Busreh, via Karachi Agents M M & Co—1,741 bags w dates.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene BlueBB Conc., B Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
ethyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., BFF. BF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope.

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Prin Orange R Paste
Prin Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R. Conc., 4R 4R. Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Pirit Black
Pirit Blue
Pirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

SELLING AGENTS:

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE DRESSING FOR HOT CLIMATES.
ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

"KOKO" is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation; causes the Hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, positively eradicates dandruff, prevents Hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all Hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. Clear as crystal. Contains no dye, oil, or grease. Delightfully cooling, refreshing, and invigorating to the scalp.

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER WITH 30 YEARS' REPUTATION.

WHY NOT START YOUR FINE HEAD OF HAIR TO-DAY?

BUY YOUR BOTTLE OF "KOKO" and so begin a new Lease of Hair Comfort. Apply "KOKO" according to the simple directions given, and you will be astonished at the effect of a few days' treatment. We make no extravagant or foolish claims for "KOKO," but can prove that it has done all we claim for it.

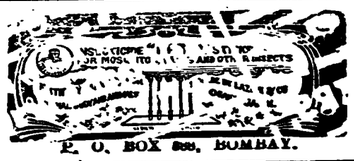
Prices 1/3, 2/6, and 4/6 per Bottle.
(IN ENGLAND) *Sold by all Chemists and Stores.*

Customers are warned to see that they purchase "KOKO" wrapped in dun-coloured cartons as this make is specially manufactured for use in hot climates.

KOKO-MARICOPAS COMPANY LTD.,
16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON, E.C.

For Washing the Hair, try a sample packet of the delicious "KOKO" Shampoo Powder, obtainable of all Chemists.

KOKO PREVENTS HAIR FALLING



P. O. BOX 888, BOMBAY.

INDIAN BOY SCOUTS.

HOW YOU CAN HELP THE MOVEMENT.

The following has been sent to us for publication by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay City Local Association of I. B. S. A.:—

(1) If you are under 18 years of age. (a) Become a Scout. If there is no Troop in your place, then persuade an older friend of yours to train himself to form a Patrol or a Troop. Write for particulars as to how to do it, to the City Scoutmaster, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay; or to the Organising Commissioner, I. B. S., Wood College, Madanapalle. Or you can be a "Lone Scout." (b) Subscribe to the Indian Scout (Re. 1-8-0 per year only, post free, per V.P.P.) and persuade others to do the same. The Indian Scout contains lots of articles which will interest you whether you are a Scout or not.

(2) If you are over 18 years of age, and are willing to do active work for the Scout Movement. (a) Become a Senior Scout. Write to the City Scoutmaster, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. (b) Train yourself as a Scoutmaster and form your own Troop. It is not difficult. Most of us have done it. But if there is a neighbouring town which has Scouts, we can probably put you in touch with someone who can train you, or tell you of a Training Camp you can attend. In any case write to the City Scoutmaster, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. He will tell you how to be trained. (c) If there is a Troop of Scouts in your town, offer your services to the Scoutmaster. If you are qualified in Ambulance, or any technical work, he will probably be glad to have your help in teaching his Scouts. If you are not qualified, he will perhaps be able to train you to become an Assistant Scoutmaster. Also you can help him in many ways during Scout Heek. Help to get more subscribers for the Indian Scout.

(3) If you are anxious to help, but cannot undertake any regular or active work. (a) Become a member of the Bombay City Local Association of the I. B. S. A., Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Show your appreciation of what the Scouts are trying to do, by encouraging them in their work, attending their public functions, and giving them any little help you can—though not necessarily in money (gifts to the Local Association or Troops, but not to individual Scouts, are welcome). (b) Or, if you are interested in any particular Troop, help the Scoutmaster with your encouragement; form a Troop Committee to support the work of the Troop; lend your influence to secure a good camping ground and pleasant headquarters for the Troop. Be a real friend to the Scouts and the Scoutmaster.

(4) If you are unable to do anything, but give money. (a) If you are very rich. Give a handsome donation to the Bombay City Local Association, Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Cheques should be made payable to the Honorary Secretary. We are badly in need of money for purchasing Ambulance requisites, Signalling outfits, Gardening implements, Swimming accessories, Cupboards, Scout charts, Outdoor games, Scout library, etc. (b) If you are moderately rich. Ditto, on a small scale. Or you can back up a particular Troop with adequate funds. (c) If you are poor, but enthusiastic, you can subscribe to the Indian Scout through the Honorary Secretary, Bombay City Local Association of I. B. S. A., Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.

LECTURE BY MR. F. G. PEARCE.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Local Branch of the Indian Boy Scout Association, Mr. F. G. Pearce, Chief Commissioner, delivered a lecture at 4-45 p.m. on Friday, the 2nd instant, in the Dadar English School, Mr. Joshi, the Headmaster, presiding.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Pearce, referring to the Scout games, said that they should not be taken for mere games. The general training given in manual and other works given to Scouts, he said, enable the Scouts to exhibit their particular taste for a particular line of work and thus enable them to specialise themselves in those particular lines, for their own future prosperity. Scouting is not intended to become amateur, doctors and policemen, but really to enable boys to listen and through it to know how to serve his fellow-countrymen and women. This art of listening and knowing, is best taught through Scout games. Further Scouts of each country have to know how to serve their own country and in this matter, it is useless imitating the English ideal founded by Sir Badon Powell, since that is suited only to English boys. He estimated the Scout Dharma as self-discipline for public services. The I. B. S. A. trains Indian boys how best to serve their own Motherland, according to her conditions. The Headquarters was only an executive body, but the suggestions and details for actual work belong to so many Local Branches. Incidently he said that there were now about 6,000 Scouts and 200 Troops in all India, but this is a very poor average for the number of boys in this country and should ere long be increased to an appreciable extent.

He tersely told the boys not to join the institution, if they merely care for nice uniforms and warned them that Real Scouting was the most difficult of all, sometimes even giving rise to dull moments in the boys' life, when they are likely to think of leaving the institution for good.

In the ends he appealed to all those interested to make their endeavour in this line an early success.

Mr. Venkateshwar, then followed and spoke for a time. He particularly referred to the element of Romance and Adventure in scouting and said this is what fascinates the minds of boys between the ages of 12 and 18. This, he said, is supplied to scouts through camping and real service and thus metamorphose them in time to real citizens. He emphasised on the necessity of Individual Scouting as against Collective or Group Scouting and asked the Scouts to specialise themselves in doing service without expecting rewards. Referring to the educational value of Scouting, he said that under present circumstances, it is everywhere most difficult for a teacher to devote his particular attention to all the 35 or 40 boys under him in a class and if Scouting be introduced in all schools the task of the teacher will be simplified inasmuch as it would be enough if he entrusts the various Petrol leaders, who are in each in charge of from six to eight boys with what he expects of his boys. The Petrol leaders, he said, will be of inestimable help to all our schoolmasters.

The Chairman in his concluding remarks said that the outlook of the educational authorities having recently changed to the better, Scouting was bound to prosper in India in a short time. He declared that Scouting was a harmless institution and appealed for all possible help to make it a success.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the lecturer and Chairman and the singing of a famous National song composed by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, by the Bombay Scouts, Mr. Pearce, Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Venkateshwar joining.

AHMEDABAD SANITARY CONFERENCE.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO MUNICIPALITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Dec. 31.

The following draft resolutions were passed by the Local Sanitary Conference at the health exhibition of the Ahmedabad Sanitary Association, held last month at the P. R. Training College, Oliphant Road, Ahmedabad.

1. This Conference recommends the Municipality to consider early the question of under ground and surface drainage, and to take up the work of its construction without further delay and meanwhile to make some temporary provision for undrained areas.

2. This Conference recommends the Municipality to improve the Dustbins and methods of rubbish disposal.

3. This Conference recommends the Municipality to have a programme of having good dustless roads in the city by instalments and to have atleast high roads finished as early as possible.

4. This Conference recommends the Municipality to arrange for a regular water supply to all the parts of the city at fixed hours.

5. This Conference recommends the Municipality to have play grounds and recreation places in the vicinity of all schools as well as in different wards.

6. This Conference recommends the Municipality to have an early programme to have its own School Buildings built on Hygienic plans by instalments and in the meanwhile to improve the condition of its present buildings.

7. This Conference recommends the Municipality to have the Punch prives rebuilt on approved plans at the cost of the owners at an early date and to adopt some better and quicker way of the transport and disposal of night soil.

8. This Conference recommends the Municipality to take up early a further scheme of town planning and to determine zones of future development and requests the Government to Co-operate with the municipality in lessening the congestion by not charging non-agricultural assessment.

9. This Conference is of opinion that the present income of the Ahmedabad Municipality is not sufficient for the needs of the city and that even after the new schedule of the terminal tax comes into force the income accruing therefrom shall not be able to meet the needs of a growing city like Ahmedabad. This Conference, therefore, recommends the Government to give every facility to the municipality for raising a loan to carry out improvements of a permanent nature and it further recommends the Municipality to so adjust its rates as to enable it to meet the necessary expenses.

KATHIAWAR RAILWAYS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to write this letter to you hoping that you will be good enough to give its contents due publicity in your valued and widely-circulated paper.

I had very recently an occasion to travel by the Kathiawar trains to Porbandar. The inconvenience which I experienced is so great that I do not think any person would like to travel by them except on some unavoidable business. We have to change at Viramgam and when I went into the Kathiawar train the crowd was so great that I had actually to stand in the train for hours together before I could secure a place large enough to enable me to sit down. The carriage held nearly twice the number of passengers which it was labelled to hold. In short, it was crowded to suffocation and I dare say this would have happened but for the free ventilation admitted into the running train through the open windows. I at first thought that this was possibly due to some fair at a place of pilgrimage where the people must be flocking but soon after I came to know that this was not the case and that this state of things was of almost daily occurrence on account of the Railway authorities not attaching a sufficient number of waggons. The same difficulty on my return journey confirmed me in my belief. One more serious inconvenience I noticed at this time viz., that though the train was to run through to Viramgam some of the carriages were detached at Rajkot and some at Wadhwan in the dead of night which cost the poor passengers a good deal of trouble and expense in transferring their luggage, not to speak of an additional trouble involved in securing a place.

Under the circumstances, I sincerely hope that the attention of the Railway authorities will be drawn to it and they will look carefully to the convenience of the third class passengers who bring them so much revenue and whose complaints are yet disregarded.—Yours, etc.

R. V. PRADHAN.

Baroda.

A LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be pleased to publish the following letter in your esteemed journal in the next issue as it has a great bearing on *the judicial and Administration* of the three most important Talukas viz., Karew, Islampur, and Patan, in District Satara and will, hence, necessitate a readjustment of the village in the three talukas to determine the jurisdiction of these three courts on a more sound basis and thus facilitate the speedy disposal of cases in those Courts, and in other respects, the suggestion if approved would go to curtail the heavy expenses of Government and would set at rest the publi clamour for speedy decisions.

Out of the three Taluka Courts, Patan is a linked court, and the sub-judge Karad works at both the places each alternate month for the last ten years and before that worked at Patan a fortnight in a month and one month at Karad. Islampur has got a permanent sub-judge. This is the original arrangements since the establishment of courts in these three Talukas.

Patan Taluka is bounded on the east by Karad Taluka, to the south by Islampur, to the west by Chiplun, District Ratnagiri and to the South by Satara Taluka. Patan Taluka is mostly hilly and concists of four main parts, which are the centres of litigation. The western side of Patan proper is practically dead to litigation. The four main parts above referred to are Tarla, Chapal, Patan Chiplun Road villages up to village Vihe including Marali, Marub, and the fourth Maldan Parts.

Out of these four parts the civil litigation is mostly from the first three parts; the fourth part mostly abounds in criminal cases and has practically very few civil cases.

In times gone by on account of heavy rains, the sittings of Patan Court were reported to be for a fortnight in a month, which was however modified on account of the dawn of 7th August, 1910, to one month.

The normal file of Patan Court is nearly three hundred; and of Karad is five rundred. As Patan is a linked Court the ordinary time required for the disposal of a simple suit is double that of other courts; and hence it is a wonder that these two courts have always there files conjested with cases more than one year old; and hence these courts are always provided with joint sub-judges in order to dispose of the old file. Karad and Islampur Talukas being heavy Talukas, the joint sub-judges are, in the eyes of the public, working as permanent sub-judges; as very few years must have passed without a joint sub-judge in these courts. Under these circumstances, if Government would for a moment, calculate the heavy expenses of the establishment and the allowances payable to the permanent sub-judge at Karad, Government would feel aghast and would have to admit that it was a great blunder and could have been remedied long ago by giving a permanent sub-judge to Patan Court, of course by re-adjusting the villages in these three Talukas.

However, it is curious why there should not have been a suggestion like this so long. But is is quite natural that a permanent sub-judge is not likely to suggest an idea like this, as he would be in danger of loosing his allowance. The pleaders, mostly being from Karad are not expected to make a like suggestion for fear of loosing their practice. The public of Patan Taluka, so long failed to put a proposal like this before Government, as it is backward in education.

It should be mentioned here, by the by, that the Koyana project of Tata Brothers, and "The Karad-Chiplun Railway" will raise this Taluka to great importance; and it would be idle and unstatesmanlike to allow old things to have their way here after.

Under these circumstances the necessity of a permanent sub-judge as well as of Residential First Class Magistrate is absolutely felt, in order to avoid the worry and trouble of the public and will go to reduce the abnormally heavy file of the sub-judge's Court, and the First Class Magistrate's Courts at Karad.

Thus in order to do away with the joint sub-judges of the Courts at Islampur and Karad and to provide a permanent sub-judge at Patan to meet the clamour of the Taluka for speedy justice, the adjustment of the villages in the three Talukas if made on the following lines, would leave no room for the public to complain and would give sufficient work to both the courts, viz, Karad and Patan, and would bring about the desired effect.

The people of Maldan part in Patan Taluka have made an application to Government to join their villages in that part to Karad Taluka and thus save their trouble of crossing two big rivers and mountains for coming to Patan in rainy season. and it must be with Government for consideration. It is therefore hoped that the following proposal would receive a kind and careful consideration at the hands of Government in order to enable Government to provide a permanent sub-judge and a Residential First Class Magistrate at Patan.

1. The villages in "Maldan-Bhag" south of the river wang, should form part of the Karad Taluka hereafter; and the villages such as Kasegaon, and others and those nearing railway should form part of Karad Taluka and cease to be in Islampur.

2. The undermentioned villages, now forming part of Karad Taluka, will no doubt find Patan a little more distant than Karad, but as they have good metal Roads, such as Satara-Chiplun, and Karad-Chiplun, they are in a more advantageous position and thus have no room to clamour, Mohopore, Tambve, Supre, and Sakoordi are on Karad-Chiplun Road; while Pal Shirgaon, Choremardi, Dandoli, Umbaj and Charegaon, are on Satara-Patan Road; The Karad-Chiplun Road runs through Patan town.

If these villages are given to Patan Taluka in exchange of those from Maldan Bhag, the file of Patan Court would be five hundred sufficient for a permanent subject and would save much waste of public money and in the end would facilitate the speedy disposal of cases, as the present dilatory procedure makes a man dis-heartened, when he thinks of filing a suit in Patan Court, as the minimum time spent for the disposal of the suit is nearly two years plus the time occupied by. Appeal Courts; thus several years are passed in anxiety before a successful party could get advantage of his labour. Yours, etc.

G.

Palan.

NOTES ON MATHERAN.

A BEAUTIFUL HILL STATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

The health resort of Matheran is always a favourite place with the residents of Bombay by reason of its proximity to this city, salubrity and the facility with which one can get there since a Steam Tramway has been constructed. This little mountain railway. which is 13 miles long, is a fine piece of engineering skill. The journey affords a fine sight of the surrounding country till the summit is reached the last picturesque view to be seen is the pretty valley which separates Gorrbut Spur from Chowk Point Spur. Even at the present time, which is considered the oc season, the hill is full of visitors. The popularity of this hill station and its importance as a health resort can be judged when it is considered that at the fire work display, given by a Parsee gentleman, Mr. Pestonjee Navrojee Kapadia, during Peace Celebrations last month, more than a thousand visitors were present. During the summer months perhaps three or four thousand visitors are to be found on the hill. The climate in the cold season is delightful, the hill is not subject to the violent changes of the weather as one generally experiences in Bombay, the cold season. Every commodity is obtainable there from the many well assorted stores, especially that of Messrs N. Lord and Co. The Pestonjee Novrojee Kapadia Market is a fine stone building built by Mr. Kapadia in memory of his deceased wife. This market is well provisioned and good vegetables fruits and meat are sold every day instead of every week as in the past. The butchers' stall which are well protected with wire gauze is hygenically built, and in this respect this market is in advance of our meat markets in Bombay. The butchers complain that they charge Rs. 7 per mensem for a stall, a charge that presses heavily upon them as their profit is small. There seems to be some truth in this as it is only during the hot weather that much business is done on the hill. During the rains there is no business at all and these poor tradesmen must live like others. The roads are well kept through the denudation caused by the heavy rains every year necessitates a good deal of labour. Many of the boards that indicate the roads and localities have fallen down or have disappeared. If there were replaced new visitors to the hill would find it less trying to find their way. In the neighbourhood of Echo Point, for instance, it is most puzzling and one is obliged to ask better informed persons the name of the localities. Conveyance at Matheran is carried out rickshows drawn by two or three men. Some old "manchils" can still be seen. It is not a pleasant sight to see these poor men dragging these rickshaws over the accidented roads of Matheran. Before they have covered half a mile they are parting and the writer for one refused to sit a second time in a rickshaw. It would be better if strong donkeys or hardy little ponies were harnessed to these rickshaws. It is simply absurd to think that these animals would be dangerous as people actually rides all over the hill.

SANITARY WANTS.

The hill is at present without a well qualified doctor. There is it is true, an Assistant-Surgeon who at present fulfils the duty of a Civil Surgeon; but many people at Matheran express the wish that an English qualified or an Indian University qualified medical man should be appointed for such an important station. The absence of a Sanitary Inspector is a grave question and one frought with certain danger to the visitors to the hill. For instance, the conservancy system there is a most important question and at present it is left to nature. As a matter of fact, the night soil is disposed of by the sweeper in the best manner she can and the writer has ascertained himself that it is simply thrown in the nearest bush. The water-supply is good, though newcomers are apt to suffer from derangement of the bowels. A well-known Bombay medical man, and M.D. of London, who has long experience of the hill, assures the writer that eighty per cent of visitors complain of looseness two or three days after they have reached the station. The writer (who is also a doctor of medicine) found their to be quite correct, at least, among the members of his suite. This is a question that requires careful investigation as the possibility of contamination of the water with excreta should not be considered impossible, especially, soon after the rains. The fears and terrors of visitors have passed as thieves no longer haunt Matheran, though starving looking Thakoors are one of the sad sights of Matheran. Monkeys are the only animals that help to relieve the monotony of life in the station. The intelligence of these animals is remarkable and their familiarity with human beings comes by constant association, and certainly by affirmity also. The writer has seen some of these animals The writer has seen some of these animals come to the bungalows for food and received it from the hands of kind donors. Now that the Matheran railway station is lighted by electricity, it is to be hoped that some of the most important thoroughfares will some day be lighted also.

INFANT WELFARE SCHEME.

HOW IT WORKS IN BOMBAY.

The aims and objects of this scheme is to look after the babies from the day of their birth till they are two years old.

The idea is to teach mothers how to bring the babies up in a healthy state how to feed them and what kind of food to give them. The importance of treating their little ailments in the beginning so that they don't get worse, i.e., check the disease and prevent them from getting ill. To carry out this aim and object a room is opened on Sleater Road, opposite Great Road Station and this is called an "Infant Welfare Centr." An hon. Lady Doctor is in charge of this place. A Health Visitor (a fully trained nurse and midwife) is kept for this centre at Rs. 100 per month.

The Health Visitor with the help of the District Nurse secures registers of all the new-born babies born in the neighbourhood of the Sleater Road Centre. She goes and visits these babies in their homes talking to the mother about the benefit given by our centre. Unfortunately the mother is not anxious to bring out her new-born baby for at least a month or so. On this account the Health Visitor is made to pay regular visits to these babies in their own homes to see that they are growing well. Breastfeeding is encouraged as long as possible till they are one year old and for this reason milk is provided for nursing mothers either free or at the rate of one anna per seer.

The Health Visitor persuades these mothers to bring these babies as soon as possible to our Centre and get them weighed and take Medical advice. If the baby is growing well we continue milk for mother only, but if in spite of giving milk to mother the baby is not putting on weight, as it should do, we start the the baby on Atrificial feeding of milk. Meanwhile any little ailment of baby is treated at the Centre by necessary medicines. The Health Visitor tries to get the mothers to come to the Centre either once a month or once a fortnight but unfortunately their visits are very irregular and we have to coax and persuade them and tempt them with giving them more milk, clothing and a little money occassionally.

When a grown up baby who has started taking solid food is brought to us at the Centre, we give it a certain amount of milk and advise them also to give more solid food as these babies are always very poorly fed and a good deal of under weight.

When babies are first brought to our centre, the Doctor-in-charge takes down their names, address, age, weight, and history of their feeding at home for the first six months if old.

We have Pink Cards for girls and Blue for boys. Then the Doctor gives advice as to feeding, clothing and bathing and orders milk if necessary, also necessary medicines. Then when they come again we weigh them again and give advice as to continue the same or increase the quantity of milk according as the baby puts on weight as it should or not.

HISTORY OF BABY'S MOTHER.

Then the Health Visitor takes down the history of the baby's mother as to her health, her condition during her pregnancy and kind of work she does before and after the birth of the baby. A Grey Card is provided for this purpose.

These two cards of mother and baby are kept at the Centre for future reference for the Doctor-in-Charge.

Then a White Card is provided for the Health Visitor. On this she takes down the family history of the baby, i.e., the condition of the house, number of people in the family, rent, income and occupation of the father, and so on, on this card. She keeps a note of the advice given to the baby, at the Centre.

She visits these babies in the homes as often as possible and sees that they are doing well and that they come for the milk regularly to the Centre.

After her morning visits she looks in the Centre to see that all the babies have got their milk for the day. If any absentee is reported from the Centre she goes round again to inquire as to the reason of the inattendance for milk and if possible get them again to attend or if any valid reason is given for their inability to come any more as when going out of Bombay, shifting to far-off locality from the Centre a note is made of their discontinuance in the Register Cards kept at the Centre. At the above Centre distribution of milk is carried on by the Nurse-in-Charge of a Private Maternity Home where the present Centre is opened. There is a book kept at the Centre with the list of names of babies and every day the Health Visitor marks the amount of milk against each baby's name for that day.

As the babies drop off coming a new list is made every month of these old babies in addition to new admissions for the month. After a baby discontinues the visits at the Centre the White Card of the Health Visitor is put back at the Centre with the Coloured Cards of the baby at the Centre. Thus each baby has a pink or blue, and and a white Card. These cards are arranged in a box on the principle of Card Index System.

Each baby on their first registering at the Centre in given a small book with the name and address and the quantity of milk ordered for it. Unfortunately they lose these Cards or they forget to bring them when they come for milk so that they are so dirty that you can hardly make outanything written on them.

Then they have no idea of time and keep on coming at any hour of the day notwithstanding our insisting on their coming at certain hours, and threatening to stop the milk in case of being late. We do not be too strict with them as they may get prejudiced against us for being so to them.

From April to December we had together 90 babies on our register. The average number of babies coming for milk is from 20 to 30 and the amount of seers of milk per month comes to about 700.

Any voluntary help the in shape of money for milk, clothing, etc., will be gratefully received by us.

TODDY SHOP ON DELISLE ROAD.

RESIDENTS' PROTEST.

The following letter has been forwarded by the Citizens of DeLisle Road, Bombay, to the Collector of Bombay, Excise Department:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned, citizens of DeLisle Road, situated at Chinchpokly, hereby most respectfully beg to lay before you the following few lines in the hope that you will be graciously pleased to redress the grievance laid before you.

A Notice has been fixed at a vacant place near Hope Mills to the effect that the plot will be utilized fod the use of a licensed toddy shop.

We, the citizens, do hereby approach you with the request that you will be kind enough not to allow any such license in the close vicinity of the mill-hands of six very big Mills in Bombay are likely to accumulate at a time. It will not only be a disturbance to the citizens but also to the Mill owners and ultimately to the Police authorities.

We, therefore, most humbly request you not to allow the above plot for the use of a licensed toddy shop and for this act of kindness we shall ever be grateful.

"BOMBAY'S SANITARY DEPARTMENT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the contribution which appeared in the issue of your valuable paper of the 18th ultimo under the above heading, the writer of the article has rightly urged that the Medical Council should be on the alert to arrest the least movement which would in any way tend to lower the prestige of the Medical profession in India. It is very true that inasmuch as a Sanitary Ispector can never be qualified to carry out the duties of the Medical officer, the Medical officer, can never be an efficient Sanitary Inspector.

England expects every man this day to do his duty, but if his work is to be of intrinsic value to the State, it must be such as he is best qualified by training and experience to carry out. An important point indeed! and one which the Municipal Commissioner should not have overridden, if it was intended to bring about a scheme for the establishment of a really effective thorough-going public health service for the City.

A glance at the copy of the scheme placed at my disposal by a friend, revealed another regrettable feature, which more than anything else cogently adds to the reasons already advanced against the entry of Medical men in this particular service.

The wages of the scavenger in England is 42s. per week or Rs. 126 per month whereas the Commissioner's proposal is to start the assistant Medical Inspector on Rs. 55 per month. This in itself is quite enough ground for the condemnation of the scheme *in toto*, and no Medical man with a spark of self respect should render himself a common-place individual by accepting the service which even an English sweeper would kick against. I am very thankful indeed to the contributor of the article, for apart from all other matters, he has given the Medical profession a timely warning and also an insight into the values that are attached by the Municipal Commissioner to Medical education in India.—Yours etc.

JUSTICE.

THE NEW OATH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The curious mentality of the official in different parts of the world, has made a well known journalist exclaim, "The new form of taking the official oath might be: "I swear to tell half the truth, and nothing but half the truth, and when the time comes for it to reserve the half which suits me best to tell." This needless to add is the practical formula which the bureaucrat without exception adopts in this country. The official mode of administration has been studied widely abroad, often the revelations of the Punjab Disorders Enquiry; Hon. Mr. Thompson, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, Lord Chelmsford, and even Mr. Montagu himself, have been faithful adherents of the oath so thoughtfully enunciated above. Students of evolution, have attempted to trace this peculiarity, some belives it to be production of the war, others belives it hereditary in official circles; but I am inclined to attribute it to the influence of Darwin's theory of adaption to environment. The views of readers interested in this peculiar phenomena of psychology would be welcome with your kind permission.—Yours etc.

"SIMPLE SIMON".

FUNERAL OF CHIEF JUSTICE OF LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

The funeral took place this afternoon of Sir [illegible] Rattigan, Chief Justice, Lahore High [illegible] who died yesterday morning at his residence as the result of a gasteric ulcer. The [illegible] was placed on a gun drawn by six horses [illegible] was followed by barristers of the Lahore [illegible] Court. The judges and pleaders following carriages and motors. Among those present at the funeral ceremony were His [illegible] Sir Edward Maclagan, Col. Bally, Private Secretary, Dr. Ewing, Raja Narendra [illegible] Pandit Rambhuj Dutt and a large number of barristers and pleaders. The High Court and District Courts were closed yesterday in honour of the deceased.

RISE IN PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

NEED FOR ENQUIRY.

DEBATE IN MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. A letter from the Secretary, Teachers' Association, was forwarded to the Schools Committee for favourable consideration. It was resolved by the Corporation to present an address to Lord Sinha, the Under-Secretary of State for India, on his arrival from England shortly. Mr. Sethna called Lord Sinha a "record-breaker" in regard to the Government offices he had held, both in India and England.

The burning question of the day, the abnormally rising and risen prices of foodstuffs, was discussed at some length, with a view to making representations to Government. There were feeling speeches made at the sufferings of the poor and the middle classes in the city.

The Corporation considered a letter from Bai Gungabai Mulji Bhownaggarwala, stating that "the two benches which are reserved in tram cars for ladies are hardly sufficient for them and that they find the greatest difficulty in obtaining other seats as men jump on running cars and secure seats first; that it is therefore necessary that more seats should be reserved for ladies; that some of the ladies cannot read the destinations of cars which are put up in English and that therefore they travel in wrong cars and have to spend double the money to reach their proper destinations and that consequently it is essential that cars going in different directions should be painted in particular colours so that they can be easily recognized as was the case with the former horse cars; that in the third classes of Railway trains too women have to undergo great hardship as fisherwomen with their wares come and occupy seats and cause great annoyance especially to Hindu women; and adding that if the Corporation do not give any relief in these matters to ladies they intend to address his Excellency the Governor about the same."

On the motion of Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji the letter was recorded.

TEACHERS' DEMANDS.

The Corporation also considered a letter from the Secretary, Teachers' Association, Bombay, forwarding for the consideration of the Corporation the copy of a representation addressed by the Association to the members of the Corporation in which the scheme for the revision of the salaries, etc., of the primary school teachers, as proposed by the Schools Committee and recently sanctioned by the Corporation, is criticized and for reasons given the following request is made:—(1) That the starting salary should be Rs. 30, 35, 40 and 45 per mensem for untrained teachers, and 1st year, 2nd year and 3rd year trained teachers respectively. (2) That the sanctioned scale should be revised so as to admit of the maximum salary being drawn after 22 years' service. (3) That with a view to affording the necessary facilities to the teachers to get themselves trained, the Municipality should establish a full Training College of its own in Bombay. (4) That the qualified Test Examination, for which the Schools Committee have fixed the same course of studies as that for the first year Certificate Examination of the Training College, should be dispensed with as it entails a loss to teachers and greater facilities should be given to untrained teachers to secure the 1st year Certificate.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji in moving that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee for disposal, said the question had been fully considered by them, but he hoped the Committee would consider the letter very sympathetically. Only a few months ago the pay had been revised, and it was not possible to give any increase now. But they would treat the matter in a sympathetic spirit.

Mr. D. B. Mantri seconded.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment that the Schools Committee be asked to report on the letter forwarded to them, as he thought it was not the proper way of disposing of the letter.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle objected to the letter being sent for report.

Mr. H. P. Mody hoped they would not be led away by any stray expressions in the letter, but ask for a report from the Committee.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji supported the amendment.

The amendment was carried.

ADDRESS TO LORD SINHA.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved:—"That the Corporation present an Address to the Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha of Raipur, Under-Secretary of State for India, on his arrival in Bombay from England, conveying their appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by him to his country and congratulating him on his being the first Indian on whom the British Government have conferred the honour of a Peerage and the unique distinction of an important Parliamentary office. (2) That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft, to settle and make all arrangements for the presentation of the Address in consultation with the Commissioner. (3) That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction a grant for the cost of illuminating and engrossing the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

Mr. Sethna said only twice had they presented addresses outside the circle of Royal personages and Governors, and that was once to Dadabhai Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India (cheers) and another time to Lord Jellicoe. They owed much to Lord Sinha in the successful passage of the Reform Act. He was one of the most successful lawyers in Bengal and his income ran into lakhs; he did not then take part in politics, although he was consulted by Government many a time. The speaker then enumerated the honours which had fallen to Lord Sinha as Executive Councillor, Advocate-General, Under-Secretary, etc., and the sacrifices he had made in occupying these high offices; Lord Sinha was the record-breaker in fact, and India was astounded last year on the news that he was appointed Under-Secretary for India. The passing of the Act had brought into sight their ultimate goal, namely, a self-governing country in the British Empire. What Lord Sinha had done was absolutely modern history and it was not necessary for him to dilate on it.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded and the motion was carried.

NUMBER PLATES ON HOUSES.

The Corporation had before them a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha, stating that "the plates showing the numbers of houses in the City being very small and invisible it is very difficult to find out a house by its number; that many houses and shops have got very intricate numbers and some no number at all and that no one understands the present system of numbering houses; suggesting that landlords should be compelled to fix large number plates in front of their houses and get them painted every year and that the public should be made acquainted with the system of numbering houses."

Sir D. M. Petit moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for report He said it was impossible, in a city like Bombay, to find out the houses from their numbers. He thought it was a great inconvenience not to see the numbers on the houses, and he hoped something would be done in the matter.

The motion was carried.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Budget estimates of income and expenditure for the year 1920-21 framed by the Standing Committee, as already circulated, were then introduced by Mr. V. A. Dabholker. He said:—"I have the honour to lay before the Corporation an uncontentious Budget and I hope it will be approved. Mr. President, considering the high prices of labour and materials ruling at present it was naturally expected that we shall have to provide for the next year a much larger amount for expenditure on our usual services than what was provided for in the current year's Budget. It was further expected that to meet the enhanced expenditure we shall have to increase the rates of taxation to some extent. But you will be surprised to see from the Budget that although an unprecedented expenditure of Rs. 1,90,92,000 has been budgetted for i.e., about Rs. 11½ lakhs more than what has been provided for in the current year's Budget, yet it has not been found necessary to enhance the rates of taxation at all, as with the same rates as of the current year the income is estimated to cover the whole expenditure, except only a lakh. This small deficit can easily be met from the Surplus Cash Balance which is estimated at the gross figure of Rs. 46,10,000 or excluding the minimum of one lakh required by law and Rs. 15,60,000 payable to the City Improvement Trust a net amount of Rs. 29,50,000. Mr. President, for this admirable Budget the Standing Committee claim no credit. The whole credit is due to our esteemed Commissioner, Mr. Monie, who has achieved a masterly command over every detail of the Municipal Administration and he appears to have bestowed his personal and careful attention to every detail of the Budget. With these remarks, Mr. President, I have the honour to submit the Budget for your approval."

The debate was adjourned, as the members were not prepared for it.

ABNORMAL PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Dr. Viegas moved:—

"That the President be requested to address Government respectfully representing the desirability of taking steps to regulate and enforce retail prices under the existing system of control of rice so that the poor, and the working and the middle class population of the City may be benefited to a greater extent than at present. (2) That the President be also requested respectfully to urge upon Government the advisability of instituting an enquiry into the question, whether prices of other necessaries of life should also be controlled with a view to reducing the high prices thereof ruling at present and to check their rise in future."

He said it was a very important question and should receive their careful attention as it concerned the health and welfare of the city. The prices were going up more rapidly now than in the war time. He then gave instances of particular commodities which had risen only recently. Ghee had risen from Rs. 30 per maund to Rs. 75—a rise of 150 per cent; sugar from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10—12—15, a rise of 60 to 70 per cent; rice from As. 9-10 per pylee to As. 15 to Re. 1, a rise of 40 per cent; milk As. 4 per seer to As. 7 to 8, a rise of 100 per cent; eggs from As. 6 a dozen to As. 14, a rise of 125 per cent; ginger As. 1 6 pies to As. 6 per seer, a rise of 400 per cent.; cloth Re. 1-4 per pound to Rs. 1-12 to Rs. 2 per pound, a rise of 30 per cent.; and garlick 1 anna per seer to 3 annas per seer, a rise of 600 per cent.; he could quote many such instances, but he was not going to waste the time of the Corporation. It had been stated in England that the control of foodstuffs would be necessary for at least the next three years, and a similar step should be taken in India also. The lot of the poor people was being aggravated day after day, month after month, and they, the Corporation, who were invested with the public trusteeship, should do their duty to alleviate the suffering of the poor and the indigent.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla, seconding, said he voiced the feelings of the middle classes. Not only had the poor classes suffered, but also the middle classes and the upper middle classes were affected. The only alternative to this suffering was that they should suggest to Government, and there was no other alternative, to stop the export of cattle to any places outside India. That was the only alternative and there was no other. Last week the price of ghee ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 72 within three days; it came down to Rs. 48 per maund, went up to Rs. 50 to Rs. 52 and on Saturday it remained at Rs. 56. He thought the merchants were cornering and their conduct was not only annoying, but most reprehensible, to the masses. Could anybody suggest any human factor which brought about the abnormal rise in the prices of ghee in a day or two? About rice, there was the Controller, and there was a Committee of the Corporation, keeping an eye on the Controller's department. What the Committee was doing by way of its duty, he was not aware. There were also ward committees, and he was not aware what they also were doing, and the public had a right to know what the Corporation was going to do in the matter. The only alternative was to suggest to Government to stop the export of all foodstuffs. The Holker's State had stopped exports of grain from that territory and wheat was sold there at 9 seers per rupee, and that seer was a bigger one than theirs. The Gwalior State had also done the same thing, and it was the bounden duty of the Corporation to represent to the Government that the only alternative was to stop all exports of foodstuffs.

MILL STRIKE DUE TO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla said Dr. Viegas had done a great service by bringing this motion before them. The mill strike had occurred because the economic conditions were such that the poor people could not make both ends meet, and he knew this for a fact. He did not think there was a Corporation Committee with regard to the question of foodstuffs; neither was there a ward committee. Another factor was that the cheap grain shops had been closed down because they were not being conducted properly, and for want of proper attention and supervision the poor had to suffer! Cheap grain shops were absolutely necessary in a city like Bombay to relieve the suffering of the poor. Because they were not properly looked after, and were not properly conducted, it was not proper to close them. They should have as many cheap grain shops as possible in the city. He was told by several mill labourers that it was the high prices of rice, and the doing away of the cheap grain shops, that had been pinching them, and that they could not make both ends meet. The result was that they had struck work; the economic conditions were at the bottom of the strike, and that had been involved by the action of the Government in suddenly closing all the cheap grain shops. Government must do something whereby people could get grain at reasonable prices. They had been told that the export of rice had been stopped, but how far it had been done they did not know. If the Native States have been able to save the people from the ravages of the famine, he wondered why an enlightened Government like theirs should not do that.

HARD AND SEVERE LEGISLATION WANTED.

Dr. M. C. Javle wondered why the prices had gone up so much when there was a favourable monsoon. He was told that the prices would go higher and higher. Only that morning he had to pay Rs. 24 per phara of rice. Even in the worst famine time, in the last few years, the price of rice had not gone over Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per phara. By means of cheap grain shops he thought the rich merchants had made money, but the poor were not supplied with cheap grain. If such a state of things went on for a long time he said "you and I would be looted in broad day light." The poor people were doing without food and the rich people were rolling in wealth, and there was every necessity for hard and severe legislation to be passed at once.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji said they were not getting the proper quantities of foodstuffs. Formerly they were getting sugar at the rate 1¼ lakhs of bags per month, and the British Government had commandeered the whole crop for a period of nearly four years and the sugar was being shipped to England. What was the condition prevailing now, and he asked whether with the 30/40,000 thousand bags of sugar they were getting now per month, they could expect the price to go down. Unless Government took up the whole crop they would not be able to get cheap sugar. Coming to the question of ghee he said the daily consumption of ghee in Bombay was about 2,000 tins, and for the last few months they had been exporting lakhs and lakhs of tins to Mesopotamia. Government had been giving ghee rations to troops, who were not getting these rations formerly, but only money with which they generally bought oil. The quantity exported was so much that the stocks had gone down in the country and the Gwalior State had increased the export duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per maund. There was very little stock of ghee in Bombay. Another cause was that there was famine and lots of cattle had been destroyed, and unless something had been done to save cattle and until fodder was cheap and until all exports were stopped, there was no chance of the price coming down. As for rice, Bombay depended upon Rangoon and Burma rice. The pre-war freight was Rs. 8 per ton and in the war it had gone up to Rs. 80 per ton; the rate had been now fixed at Rs. 30, which was far higher than Rs. 8. He knew of many instances when Government had given ships to export grain from India to Europe at a nominal profit, and rice had been exported. The export of rice from Bengal had been stopped on account of the famine in that province and the agitation there, and there was the restriction in Rangoon. Unless cheap freight was supplied by Government they could not get their full requirements and get cheap rice. There was no rice to speak of in Bombay; they now had only a little quantity. He did not know if they had even 80,000 bags in the city. Until the export of rice was stopped they could not get it at lower prices. If there were profiteering, steps must be taken to put a stop to it. If even now the Government bought the sugar crop from June to December they could get down the price of sugar. Unless they could arrange with Bengal to export some of its rice they could not bring down the price of rice. Unless they had had some such arrangements that until the civil requirements were met the military requirements would not be supplied, the prices of commodities could not go down.

At this stage the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

LIABILITIES OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Ganpat Ramrao Masur (Liquidator of the Chandawar Co-operative Stores.)
vs.
Krishnadas Padmanabh and another (minors by their guardian mother Girijabai.)
(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. Leggatt, District Judge of Kanara, who reversed the decree of the subordinate judge of Kumta.

THE FACTS.

The facts are briefly these:—The Chandawar Agricultural Co-operative Stores Society was a society registered under the Co-operative Socities Act of 1912, and had branch shop at Mallapur the salesman of which was one Sheshgiri Ganapaya from whom a security bond with a surety for Rs. 200 was taken by the Society on the 4th October, 1912. After the death of the Salesman, the articles in the shop were given possession of to the newly appointed salesman Nagesh, by virtue of a resolution of the Managing Committee of which the original plaintiff Padmanabh Gopal was the President. The Society went into liquidation, and the Registrar, in cancelling the registration of the Society and ordering the same to be wound up appointed the honorary organiser, Rao Saheb G. R. Masur as the Liquidator. The Liquidator took evidence, examined the accounts and finding that certain articles were missing in the shop, fixed the responsibility, on the plaintiff who was the President of the Society. The Liquidator held that the plaintiff was liable by reason of his negligence for the price of the articles which were in the shop after Sheshgiri's death, and passed an order for the recovery of their amount which was recovered in execution through the Civil Court. The plaintiff sues for a refund of this amount on the ground that the Liquidator had no right to make an order against anybody except the heirs of the deceased salesman and his surety. The Liquidator denied the plaintiff's allegations and contended that the order passed by him against the plaintiff for recovering the dues of the Society was legally valid, and that the jurisdiction of the Civil Court to revise or cancel his order was barred under the provisions of the Co-operative Societies Act.

THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"In this case the plaintiff against whom an order had been passed by the Liquidator of the Chandawar Co-operative Stores filed a suit for a declaration that the order passed by the Liquidator was null and void. The Stores Society was in the process of being wound up and the Liquidator made an order against the plaintiff in the course of the winding up, in order that he might get in the assets of the Society. Clause 42 (2), (e) of Act II of 1912, gives the Liquidator power to give such directions in regard to the Collection and distribution of the assets of the Society as may appear to him necessary for winding up the affairs of the Society. Rule 4 under the section provides that where an appeal from any order made by the Liquidator is provided for by the rules, it shall lie to the Court of the District Judge. As a matter of fact, an appeal is not provided for by the rules. Then Sub-Section 6 provides, 'Save in so far as is hereinbefore expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any prediction in respect of any matter connected with the dissolution of a Registered Society under this Act.' That sub-section ousts the perisdiction of a Civil Court entirely. It is impossible to see how we can deal with a matter which is connected with the dissolution if a registered Society. As it is pointed out in Mathura v. Sheobalak 40 all 89 the Liquidator may be wrong in passing an order, but if the order was one within Section 42 of the Act, the Civil Court has no option but to enforce it, and no appeal lies to the District Judge. Of course, if the Liquidator passes an order which does not come within Section 42, that is a different matter altogether. Here the order was made by him in order to collect the assets of the Society from a person who, he thought, was responsible to account to him for the assets. Therefore the order is a matter connected with the dissolution of a registered Society, and the Civil Court has no jurisdiction. The appeal is allowed, and the decree of the lower court is set aside, and suit dismissed with costs throughout.

JUSTICE HEATON CONCURS.

Justice Heaton further observed:—

I concur. It seems to me that the Legislature could hardly have expressed themselves with greater force and greater clearness than they have done in Clause 6 of Sec. 42. They intended to exclude the jurisdiction of the Civil Court and they have made it plain by the words used what their intention was. It is not for us to try and evade or stultify the intention of the Legislature so clearly expressed by hairsplitting arguments as to whether a particular act or order of the Liquidator is or is not concerned with the dissolution of a registered Society. There can be no doubt that all his acts as Liquidator at any rate in all ordinary cases are concerned with the dissolution of a registered Society and it is only of a Liquidator's Act or order is shown to be clearly *ultra vires* that is outside the powers conferred upon him by law as a Liquidator that the Civil Court could possibly interfere. What the Liquidator has done here is a very ordinary kind of thing for the purpose of liquidation. He has done his best to get in the assets of the Society he is expressly empowered to do so by Clause (e) of Sec. 42 and he has given such direction or made such order as seemed to him in the circumstances of the case to be the most effective way of getting in what after inquiry he had come to the conclusion were assets of the Society. It seems to me that it would be both against the law and against our conscience to hold anything else than that the suit is excluded from the jurisdiction of the Civil Court.

Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. S. N. Karnard appeared for the respondents.

M. POULET STARTS FOR MARSEILLES

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 5.

M. Poulet, the French airman and M. Benoist, his mechanic, left on Sunday for Marseilles by Bibby Liner Gloucestershire, and were seen off by a large number of French clergy and other friends. This is M. Poulet's first trip in a big ship, previous journeys being limited to cross Channel steamers and in the air. Both aviators were in excellent health and expressed gratitude for the kindness shown them in Rangoon and Moulmein.

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PUBLIC LECTURE BY MRS. ANNIE BESANT.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League (Bombay Branch), Mrs. Annie Besant, will give a public lecture on "Organisation for Freedom," on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 6-30 p.m., at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to be as brief and concise as possible.

Business communications of every kind (concerning advertisements, subscriptions, change of address, non-delivery or late delivery of paper) should be addressed to the MANAGER and not to the EDITOR.

Editor, "The Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, January 6th 1920.

THE STRIKE.

Bombay is again in the throes of a serious industrial situation. The great mill strike, which began on Friday, has now reached its culminating point. The strike, which commenced on Friday morning with the closing of four or five mills and extended in the evening to about twenty-five mills, has continued to spread during the last three days, with the result that out of the eighty-four mills working in Bombay not a single one remained opened yesterday. The rapidity with which the strike has developed to its present dimensions has been an outstanding feature. But it is not surprising. The root cause of the strike is economic—the despair which seizes men when they find it impossible to make both ends meet. And the rapid development of the strike is a measure of the intensity of the force of economic helplessness which has driven them to resort to that last resource of workers, whether organised or unorganised. To realise this it is enough to survey the economic situation through which Bombay has passed and is passing. A dispassionate and close student of that situation will sum up the causes of the present strike in four words—the prosperity of Bombay! This may seem paradoxical. But it is true—unfortunately, too true. Bombay has become prosperous and is prospering beyond the dreams and avarice of those who have grown newly-rich or who have had their riches multiplied several-fold. But the prosperity has come only to a few, a limited few—while the many have groaned and are groaning under the distracting burden of abnormally high prices. Among those who have prospered most—barring those pests of society, the profiteer and the speculator—are the mill-owners and mill-agents.

The prosperous times which the textile industry of Bombay has enjoyed during the last two or three years—and especially during the last few months—have been unparalleled in the history of that industry. And the extent of the prosperity is revealed in the balance-sheets of the mills—however cleverly these may have been manipulated to avoid the jealous eye of the State tax-gatherer—and, more markedly, in the boom which the mill scrips have enjoyed and are enjoying in the frenzied sphere of the share markets. The profits which the present generation of mill-owners and mill-agents are reaping are not only tremendous—their predecessors would have regarded them as fabulous—but the prosperity of the industry is also assured for a number of years, if not on the present abnormal scale, at least on a reasonably satisfactory one. What is the foundation of this prosperity? We have no hesitation in stating, in reply—the workers. We know that most of the mill-owners, who have not yet realised the value of human labour, much less the value of human *beings*, will not accept the accuracy of this statement. Nor do we ourselves forget that there are other very important factors that have also to be taken into account. But they cannot alter the rock bottom fact that the prosperity of Bombay's mill industry is based primarily and chiefly on the life-blood of the workers—the sweated workers. To what extent have the mill-owners and mill-agents shared the prosperity they now enjoy with these workers? Have they had any share of the abnormal profits? If the millowners have shared the prosperity with them, the workers should certainly feel themselves prosperous. What is the truth? Far from having this feeling of complacency, they find that the wages and allowance they get now are not enough to enable them to keep body and soul together. We are not using the language of exaggeration. Facts themselves are overwhelming in their convincingness, bringing into relief a callous disregard of the interests of their employees by the mill-agents and mill-owners. The strikers are now getting a grain allowance of 35 per cent. of their pre-war wages. This bears no proportion to the corresponding rise in prices. Quoting from the information supplied by the Department of Statistics, we showed the other day that the retail food prices in Bombay were 93 per cent. higher than they were before the war. And this was the official figure, which, everyone acquainted with the real incidence of retail prices is aware, is notoriously an underestimate.

So that, it comes to this that whereas prices have risen by over 90 per cent. since the war, the wages have risen by only 35 per cent. And in what industry? In an industry, the real profits of which have leaped beyond 100 per cent. There has been and there can be, therefore, no excuse that the industry cannot afford to increase the wages with a view to balance the rise in prices. That this has not yet been done is a matter of which any responsible body of men should be ashamed. We regret to have to say this, but it is our painful duty to say so, lest the public might be misled into a wrong judgment, by ignorance of the merits of the issue between the workers and the employers. We have emphasised the question of the increase in wages—and having regard to the possible movement of prices and the assured prosperity of the industry we do not see any reason why the increase of 50 per cent. in the grain allowance demanded should not be consolidated with the permanent wages—because it brings into relief the callous, we do not say merely indifferent, attitude of the mill-owners. As regards the other demands which we publish elsewhere, so far as they have been ascertained, they are equally reasonable and urgent. We trust that the decision to which the mill-owners arrived yesterday, leaving the question to be settled by their Standing Committee, reflects their desire to be just and fair to their workers who want no favour from them. We earnestly hope the ancient and foolish plea that the strikers must resume work before their demands are given a "sympathetic consideration," will courageously be discarded. The mill-owners, who have been unjust and unfair to them, cannot take refuge behind this futile plea with any show of grace and the strikers have the unanswerable retort that they were driven to despair by the callous attitude of their employers. The situation is too serious to allow of time to be thus wasted—to the detriment of the interest of the industy and the workers and of the peace and health of the city. The public have very little sympathy with the mill-owners in the situation which they have created for themselves. They will forfeit it entirely by any manifestation of such attitude. We earnestly hope wise counsels will prevail and the demands of the workers, which are just and reasonable, will promptly and generously be accepted.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS.

It was recognised by the Government as well as by the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council at its recent session that the most important item on its legislative programme was the first reading of a Bill to provide for the constitution of village panchayats. It was fortunate that the Member-in-charge of the measure showed a welcome anxiety to secure the co-operation and advice of the representatives in Council of the rural areas of this Presidency, by including nearly all of them in the Select Committee he proposed. We have hopes the measure will be considerably recast by the Select Committee which includes some notably successful non-official Presidents of District Local Boards. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla characterised his Bill as a bold experiment. It is difficult to discover where the boldness lies in a measure which, at its initial appearance, reveals a cautious attitude of not giving real power of control either to the District Local Boards or to the Panchayats themselves. Before the Bill was introduced we drew attention in these columns to the importance of the measure, to the urgent need of radically altering some of its features, and to the fact sometimes conveniently forgotten in the spirit of local self-exultation, that other local Governments have already had experience of the working of village Panchayats endowed with wider powers than are proposed to be given through the present "bold experiment" in Bombay. We readily recognise the earnestness of purpose and the sincere desire to further the cause of local self-government, which animated the opening speech of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla when he introduced the measure, and the importance of the far-reaching experiment of adult suffrage—we do not see why women should be debarred from the suffrage—embodied in the measure.

There are, however, many glaring defects in the measure. Some of these are such that their retention will make the measure unworkable, others such that their presence even under a modified form will seriously detract from its utility. Several of these have already been indicated in two special articles on the subject we published recently. We shall here refer to only one or two of the most important of these defects. Take, for example, the question of dual control, the existence of which will soon be felt, and will operate in a most inconvenient manner. Sections 3 and 18 of the present measure give an idea how inconvenient the existence of dual control would be. Which is to be the controlling authority, the District Local Board or the Governor-in-Council, which phrase for all practical purposes signifies the Collector and District Magistrate? Why should the latter official be allowed to take an initiative in the creation of a village panchayat? The demand for enjoying the rights of local self-government must initiate from the villagers themselves, or at least through their non-official representatives at the head of the district; it must not be imposed upon them through official agency. If the District Local Board is to be considered as the general controlling authority over the panchayats, as also the authority which finds very largely their financial resources, we do not understand why the panchayats should be asked to serve another master "from time to time" in the Governor-in-Council. Clause d of section 18 enjoins that the latter may direct them to perform other administrative duties than the supervision of the village schools of the labour employed within their area, and the management and maintenance of their cattle ponds. We strongly urge upon the Select Committee the necessity of eliminating such dual control and making the Panchayats of the future feel that their direct and only controlling authority is the District Local Board—the liberalisation of which is of the first importance.

The measure is divided into three parts, constitution, resources, and powers. We wonder how a Panchayat can be called a wholly elective body so long as it finds itself compelled by law to include the officiating Patel as one of its members. Yet we were told that for the first time we were to have in this Presidency wholly elective bodies! We only hope it will not come to this, that the man who is to carry out the resolutions of the panchayat, the sar-panch, is no other than the officiating Patel, his influence and patronage in the village having secured him his election as sar-panch. There ought to be an explicit statutory provision debarring the Patel from being elected as the sar-panch. We have already commented on the question of resources of the panchayats on a former occasion, and we can only hope that the Select Committee will see that a satisfactory and adequate financial provision is made, so far as that is possible by a legal enactment, so that these bodies do not remain in that unhealthy state of perpetual financial beggary, which is the usual lot of our local bodies. As regards the powers, we cannot too earnestly draw the attention of the Select Committee to the point raised by the Hon. Mr. Pandurang Desai when he directly asked the Member-in-charge whether he thought that Bombay was more backward than the C. P. The Central Provinces measure makes an attempt to invest the panchayats with a judicial status, which will add to the dignity of the panchas, and make them feel they are doing valuable and responsible work. The Bombay Bill haltingly approves their taking cognisance of certain breaches of their bye-laws, and this is considered as good enough for a beginning. We venture to suggest that the beginning is so small as to produce keen dissatisfaction, and we hope the Select Committee will carefully consider the question frankly and boldly and recast the Bill in a liberalised form.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Chelmsford.

We are curious to know how many friends Lord Chelmsford has in the country. We expected to see the Anglo-Indian papers chant in honour of the "strong" government of his Excellency. The result is rather disappointing. The "Statesman" is reproaching the Moderates for not having expressed their gratitude to his Lordship. It is disappointed with the Moderates because they are only giving vent to a faint echo of the Congress. What else can they do? The amusing part of the reproach is that the "Statesman" itself has voted Lord Chelmsford a blunderer, and wants the Moderates to proclaim their gratitude to his Excellency, because the reforms have come in spite of his Government! It is argued that the Viceroy is the joint-author of the Reform Report and therefore entitled to the tribute of India. Indians, however, think differently, particularly because of the easy manner in which the Viceroy succumbed to his advisers in the absence of Mr. Montagu, and produced a puny addendum of his own, intended to reconcile his previous position with that of his subsequent retreat. The "Statesman" declares the omission of the Moderate party to thank his Lordship, as a "melancholy exhibition of moral courage." The ally of the "Statesman" in Britain, namely the reactionary "Morning Post" says that Lord Chelmsford is a "puppet" of Mr. Montagu. He is not at present Mr. Montagu's puppet. But it is absurd of the "Statesman" to call for a vote of thanks on a subject it heartily condemns as dangerous and pernicious; but "prestige" has to be kept up, and those who do not agree, have to be abused. Will Lord Chelmsford go?

End of Indentures.

The public will be relieved to hear that the Governor of Fiji has issued an order cancelling all indentures of Indian labourers from Jan 2. The system of slavery by long-term contract is thus abolished, but Indians who are released will take time to live down the evil conditions into which they were forced, and we hope the Fiji Government will realise the moral responsibility of helping the "coolies" to a life of free workmen and independent farmers. Indentures are cancelled, but the position of Indians in the Fiji has still to be improved, especially in the facilities for the acquisition of land in the fertile parts of the island. Many of the labourers will be compelled to serve in the plantations and factories and it is to be hoped that the new terms on which the are taken will not be a repetition of wha are now declared void. The West Indi Colonies no doubt expect cheap labour fr the system of assisted emigration which Government of India have proposed in li of indentures. There is not an abunda of labour in India at present and we s be wise if we are a little exacting on terms we give. Already a deputation f British Guiana is in India trying to tract Indian colonists and a mission fr Fiji is anticipated. The cancellation of dentures is calculated to obtain for the m sion a fair hearing and the de sion is as tactically wise as is morally sound. The Gove ment of India have not said what they h had to pay for the complete ransom of the labourers under indenture; they wil well to issue a communique explaining terms of release.

Bombay University Employment Bureau.

The University of Bombay is to be gratulated on having started an Em ment Bureau for the purpose of helping advising its graduates in obtaining em ment and thus having removed a felt want of graduates. Bureau has published a brief prospec the work it is going to do. It will gi vice and assistance in the matter of ap ments in:—(1) Indian Unive Colleges and Schools, (2) G ment Departments, (3) Be Commercial and Industrial concer Municipalities and Port and Imp Trusts, (5) different Indian Rail Mills, (7) different Indian State Bureau wants to restrict its activi present to helping graduates onl

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"DEAREST NICKY" LETTERS.

FROM EX-KAISER TO EX-TSAR.

GERMANY'S PLAN TO HAVE WORLD AT HER FEET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11 a.m. Jan. 5.

The "Morning Post" is publishing the famous "Dearest Nicky" letters from the ex-Kaiser to the ex-Tsar from the time of the latter's accession in 1894 until 1914. The letters are couched in affectionate terms and all written in English, and facsimilies are reproduced. The letters show that the ex-Kaiser's object was to embroil Russia and Japan and in this he succeeded. After that he sought to bring about a quarrel between England and France. Meanwhile Germany would be enabled to create a huge fleet to strengthen her Army and to have the world at her feet.

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Jan. 6.

In further letters from ex-Kaiser to ex Tsar dated September 26th and October 25th 1895 published in the "Morning Post" the former indulges in a diatribe against the French whom he accuses of Cahuvinism and Imperialism remarking:—"God knows I have done all in my power to perserve European peace; but, if France goes on violating all rules of peace, one fine day, dearest Nicky, you will find yourself *nolens volens* embroiled in the most horrible war Europe has ever seen. If you are allied with the French, keep the damned rascals in order. The curse of God has stricken that people for ever."

BRITAIN'S MEDITERRANEAN POLICY.

The ex-Kaiser, referring to the British foreign policy, says:—"The British seem to have some idea or other of changing their policy in the Mediterranean, for two days ago, Malet paying a farewell visit to our Foreign Office used the most blustering words about Germany, behaving badly to England in Africa, saying England would not stand it any longer, and that after buying of the French by concessions in Egypt they were at liberty to look after us. He was even so undiplomatic as to utter word 'war' saying even that England would not shrink from making war upon me if we did not knock down in Africa. I made answer to the effect that the British were not only making themselves ridiculous in this case but obnoxious to everybody, and if they got into trouble with anybody else, I would not move a Pomeranian Grenadier to help them. I suppose that will cool them."

THE MOULDERS' STRIKE.

CONFERENCES IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 11 a.m. Jan. 5.

Important conferences are being held in London to attempt to settle the moulders' strike. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress after discussion with the unions concerned in the West Bromwich dispute has appointed a committee to investigate it immediately. The Ministry of Labour is also very active and a much more hopeful view is taken of the outlook notwithstanding the assertion of one of the unions that the rivalry at West Bromwich involves a vital principle.

TRANSPORT WORKERS ACCEPT COURT OF INQUIRY.

Newspapers are giving prominence to the decision of Transport Workers to accept a court of inquiry into the dockers' demands on the wages question: The court, which will probably have a judge as Chairman, is described as a counter-part to the Sankey Coal Commission.

BRITISH PREMIERS' NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE.

A REVISED VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

...The New Year's message from the Pre...ers of British Commonwealth of Nations ...issued over the signatures of Mr. Lloyd ...orge, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes ...neral Botha, Mr. Massey and Mr ...ires of Newfoundland.

...he message which is addressed to the ...llow-citizens of the British Empire" ...hasises that, in the recognition of the ...herhood of God and the Divine Purpose ...the world, which is central to the ...ge of Christianity, will be discovered ...ultimate foundation for reconstruction ...rdered harmonious life for all men. ...hat recognition could only come as an ...f free consent on the part of in...al men everywhere, the message ...ls to men of good will to consider the ...l validity and truth of those ...ial forces which are the one hope for ...rmanent foundation of a world-peace

...NTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

SCOTLAND BEAT FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11 a.m. Jan. 5.

...—In the rugby football internation... Scotland beat France by five points

SIGNIFICANCE OF BOLSHEVIK VICTORIES.

"COMPLETELY BROKEN THROUGH BARRIER IN EAST."

MAJOR-GENL. MAURICE'S ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

Major-General Maurice writing in the "Daily News" on the subject of Bolshevik victories against General Denikin points out that they mean that the Bolsheviks have completely broken through the barrier in the east, and the road to Tashkend, Samarkand, and Bokhara is now open. Major-General Maurice continues:—"The Bolsheviks can now establish direct communication with Persia, Afghanistan, and the Northwest Frontier of India, and reports from Russia indicate that they are preparing to take advantage of the fact.

We have reason to appreciate the situation on Indian frontiers, and must, in our own interests and those of India, be most cautious in embarking on any policy which may tend to make it more difficult. If we attempt to shut off Bolshevik Russia from the west, and are at the same time unable to close the roads to the east, it is obvious that we shall tend to drive her in the very direction in which she can do us most damage."

BOLSHEVIKS OPERATING AGAINST DENIKIN.

TWO IMPORTANT CENTRES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 1.
Recd. 11 a.m. Jan. 5.

A wireless message from Moscow claims that the Bolshevik forces operating against Denikin have captured the important centres of Ekaterinoslav and Novomoskovsk.

"RUSSIA WILL WORK OUT HER OWN SALVATION"

MR. O'GRADY'S OPINION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Daily Mirror" Mr. O'Grady said he had every reason to believe that he would be the able to arrange by the end of January for home-coming of all British military and civilian prisoners in Russia. He expressed the opinion that Russia would work out her own salvation. Armed intervention would not serve any purpose. It was no good imagining that Japanese intervention would solve the problem of Bolshevism by destroying it.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND ESTHONIA.

CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES PRIOR TO PEACE CELEBERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 2.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

The "Daily Chronicle" learns from Dorpat that the Bolshevik and Esthonian delegates have signed an instrument agreeing to cessation of hostilities between Soviet Russia and Esthonia prior to peace deliberations which will begin immediately.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT AHMEDABAD.

MR. CHATFIELD'S EVIDENCE.

SATYAGRAHA AND MR. GANDHI'S POPULARITY.

INCIDENTS OF APRIL 10 DESCRIBED.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 5.

The Hunter Committee held its first meeting to-day.

Mr. Chatfield, Deputy Commissioner, Ahmedabad, examined by Lord Hunter said, that he was a District Magistrate since 1917. The *Satyagraha* movement started very much at the same time as the *Satyagraha* Sabha. It came under his notice at beginning of 1918. He meant by the movement, Mr. Gandhi's *ashram*. Agitation against the Rowlatt legislation began in February 1918. There was a meeting over which Mr. Patel presided. Another meeting was held at Mr. Gandhi's *ashram* attended by Messrs. Gandhi, Horniman, Jamanadas Dwarkadas, and others to start *Satyagraha*. The Rowlatt legislation was at that time before the legislative Council at Delhi.

THE SATYAGRAHA MANIFESTO.

The *Satyagraha* manifesto was published in the "Chronicle" dated 2nd March. It contained the form of the vow to be taken by *Satyagrahis*. The oath in addition had a proviso, pleading *Satyagrahis* to refrain from violence. The manifesto was discussed very much.

In Ahmedabad a large number of posters were issued, containing quotations from Thoreau, and urging the people to join the movement. Witness presumed that the posters were issued by the *Satyagraha* organisation. It was followed by meetings which were attended by large numbers of millhands. The population of Ahmedabad was three lakhs. There were seventy-eight mills employing a large number of mill-hands. The *Satyagraha* movement was initiated by Mr. Gandhi, who applied it to passive resistance in connection with the Rowlatt legislation.

MR. GANDHI AND THE MILL-HANDS.

Mr. Gandhi had acquired considerable influence among the mill-hands, since he settled the dispute between the mill-hands and the mill-owners. It was a lockout rather than a strike. At any rate, Mr. Gandhi got popularity.

Shortly after the movement was initiated a number of unregistered newspapers began to appear. As a result of the agitation, the city was excited. The *Satyagraha* Sabha was formed on the 20th March. The Rowlatt Bill received the assent of the Viceroy on the 21st March. In Ahmedabad there was no *hartal* on the 30th March. Witness only knew that there was a general *hartal* on the 6th April. Previously on the 3rd April, witness wrote to Mr. Patel to see him. Mr. Patel came along with Mr. Desai and others. Witness pointed out to them the dangers and troubles such as had occurred in Delhi, and asked them if they felt sure there would be no troubles. Mr. Patel assured him there would be no trouble.

ORDERLY BEHAVIOUR OF CROWD.

Witness afterwards consulted the Superintendent of Police. The procession of the 6th April was peaceful, and the crowd was orderly and quiet. So far as witness knew the *Satyagraha* organisation carried out its work very well indeed.

On the 9th Mr. Gandhi intended to visit Delhi, but was turned back from Palwal. On the morning of the 10th it became known that Mr. Gandhi had been arrested. It was reported to witness that great excitement was caused in the city. Witness consulted

(Continued on page 10.)

FATE OF TURKEY ALMOST SEALED.

JOINT POSSESSION OF THE STRAITS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

NEW OTTOMAN CAPITAL.

A PARIS REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

No final decision has been reached with regard to the future of Turkey. The general principles have been agreed upon provisionally, but the matter will be the principal subject of discussion at the forthcoming Allied Conference in Paris, which will probably be lengthy. The general idea at present favours the joint possession of the Straits and Constantinople. The question of new Turkish capital is not settled. Everything possible will be done to avoid offending Moslem susceptibilities.

LONDON, Dec. 31.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Jan. 5.

PARIS.—The London correspondent of the "Matin" understands that the question of the principle is settled so far as the future status of Constantinople and the Straits is concerned, and the point of view of the British Government, as recently stated by Mr. Lloyd George, has been accepted. It now appears certain that the Ottoman seat of Government will be transferred from Constantinople to Brusa or Konia, but the nature of international regime to be established in Constantinople is still under discussion. Nothing is known in authoritative London quarters with regard to the above report.

ALL MILLS CLOSED.

TWO LAKHS OF WORKERS OUT.

DEMANDS OF STRIKERS.

MILLOWNERS' ATTITUDE NOT KNOWN.

The Bombay mill operatives' strike continued yesterday, the five or six mills, that had not closed previously, also stopping work. Thus out of the eighty-four mills situated in the city, not a single one is now working, and their two lakhs or more operatives are now on strike. The strike commenced only Friday morning, and within three days of it, practically the whole of the city's mill industry was at a standstill, the half a dozen or so of them that were found working on Sunday afternoon also closing yesterday. The present strike differs from its predecessors in the great rapidity with which it has spread, and the generally peaceful behaviour of the men by which the progress of the strike has fortunately been so far marked. A few cases of looting unfortunately occurred yesterday and on the day preceding. Yesterday morning a small crowd of strikers with bamboos in their hands went near the Kala "chowkie" and looted a sweetmeat shop which is situated at some distance from it, afterwards dispersing quietly. An hour after this occurrence, about two hundred operatives approached the Sassoon Mill, threw stones at it and looted two grainshops situated in the neighbourhood. Later on, another crowd, composed of from four to five hundred strikers threw stones at a tea shop near the Kala "chowkie" and looted a sodawater cart. Except for these unfortunate occurrences and a demonstration which the strikers made in front of a mill at Mahaluxmi, the great body of millhands behaved in a perfectly peaceful manner yesterday.

Rapid Development of Strike.

The rapidity with which the present strike has spread, resulting in the closing down of no less than eighty-four mills within the short space of a little over three days must convince everybody of the hardships of the labourers though opinions might differ as to the extent of the justice of their demands. Elsewhere in these columns we publish the views of some of the leading millowners of the city. One cannot say how far these views are shared by their colleagues. Unfortunately the strikers uptil yesterday afternoon had not clearly put before their masters and the general public what their demands exactly were. It was only yesterday afternoon that a leaflet was issued enumerating their demands. It would appear from this that they are asking for an 85 per cent grain compensation allowance in place of the 35 per cent which they are getting at present; a reduction of two hours in the present twelve-hour working day, and the payment of their wages before the 15th every month. As to the bonus, amounting to a month's wages which was declared by the millowners, the strikers demand that it should be paid within ten days of their return to work.

The Demand—And its Determining Causes.

In support of their demands, the strikers refer to the abnormally high prices of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life, and say that these prices show no signs of coming down but on the contrary the tendency is towards a progressive increase month by month and even day by day. The wages they are getting at present hardly enable them t maintain themselves and family and are in fact little more than starvation wages in these times. They admit they were given a twenty-five per cent rise of wages only last year and that what they were asking for at present would make the total increase one of 85 per cent but they contend that on the other hand the prices of grainstuff and cloth have advanced a hundred per cent and in some cases even 150 per cent over those prevailing some time ago. In addition to this tremendous rise in the prices of the necessaries of life they have to meet expenses for medicine which they have to incur oftener than others more fortunately placed, on account of the overcrowded and insanitary localities in which they have to live. The Rent Act has saved them from the exactions of greedy landlords but the insanitary, ill-ventilated dwelling places are still there, undermining their health and that of their families. The question of providing cheap and sanitary houses for the workmen has been discussed over and over again but it has taken no definite practical shape as yet. The mills are making enormous profits and their prayers to the rich owners is only for a rise in their wages which would enable them to maintain themselves and family.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR SANGH.

During the few days of strike the mill-operatives have formed a Union, denominated as the Bombay Girni Kamgar Sangh and about 8,000 workers have enlisted themselves as members. Since the formation of this body, the organisers were busy investigating about the real grievances of the strikers. Yesterday the following representation was submitted on behalf of this newly founded institution, to the Millowners' Association:—

To the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay,

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to submit the following requests of the Bombay Millhands, on strike, which we with the help of our fellow-members have been able to ascertain as the chief grievances, after exchanging words with several workers and attending several small meetings held among the various groups and as to the best of our belief we are of the opinion that the workmen will resume works only after these are granted. The free (i.e. true) translation of the pamphlet containing the requests is as follows. (1) 85 per cent allowance to be given instead of the present 35 per cent. (2) Ten hours' work a day instead of the present 12 hours. (3) Yearly bonus to be paid within ten days from the day of resuming the work. (4) Monthly payments to be made before the 15th of the month instead of the present 24th or so (i.e. instead of the 24th day of the month or the subsequent days as is the custom at present). Notices if the requests are granted, should be put on the doors of the mills as usual over the signatures of the (respective) millowners.

TODAYS MEETING OF STRIKERS.

A meeting of the strikers will be held today at 4 p.m. behind Century Mills, under the auspices of the Indian Labour League to consider the situation.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

DECISION LEFT TO STANDING COMMITTEE

A meeting of the members of the Millowners' Association was held last evening Mr. Rahmatulla Currimbhoy presiding. The proceedings were conducted in camera. It however, transpires that the meeting unanimously resolved to leave the question entirely to the discretion of the Standing Committee of the Millowners' Association.

INTERVIHW WITH MR. RAHIMTULLA. CURRIMBHOY.

Mr. Rehimtulla Currimbhoy interviewed by a representative of this journal said that this strike was but a surprise. He said only the other day at a meeting held at the Kamgar Hitavardak Parishad the operatives had passed a resolution expressing their thankfulness to the Mill-owners' Association for its voluntary allowance of a yearly bonus. But now they went on strike without assigning any reason whatsoever.

Regarding the proposals put forward by the Bombay Girni Kamgar Sangha he said that the mill-owner never heard of this body before.

MR. JEHANGIR B. PETIT.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit interviewed by our representative said that so far as he was aware the Mill-owners' Association had received no representation or notice from the operative before the strike. He could not give any opinion about their demands. If they had any legitimate demand to make they could have made it in the proper and constitutional way without resorting to strike. This sort of repeated strikes were the causes of loss to both the parties and such strikes were sure to sour the feelings between the employers and the employees.

Asked as regards the demand for the increment of the operatives' grain allowances, Mr. Petit said that he did not know if they had made such a demand and, if that was so, their demand was not justifiable. ...said last year they were granted 25 ... increment but this year the price... foodstuffs had much dwindled down... gards the reduction of working hour... that demand could be conceded to in... with the proficiency of the industry... hours without efficiency would be h... the country.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJ...

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ra... terviewed by a press-representative ... that the general increase in the p... foodstuff all round was only 35 pe... whilst the increase in the wages of... operatives since the commencement of... war till now came up to 100 per c... Aaprt from the merits of the demand... the workers he would say only this m... tnat their action of a sudden strike ... quite undesirable as they had not ... mitted their definite proposal before t... resorted to the strike. Their action ... prejudicial for their own interest as w... as that of the industry and the countr... at large. Regarding the reduction o... working hours he said generally he was i... favour of shorter hours. He said tha... before the working hours were reduced th... workers must show efficiency in their work.

AEROPLANE ACCIDENT AT ASANSOL.

EXPLANATIONBY R. A. F. HEADQUARTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

The headquarters of the Royal Air Force, India, issue the following note:—

"With reference to the recent accident to a Bristol fighter aeroplane at Asansol in which the pilot officer S. G. Bavis, R. A. F., was badly burnt, some irresponsible person has stated that this officer struck a match and started the fire, but it has since been ascertained that the fire was caused by a spark from the pilot officer Bavis's shoes which were studded with nails. The friction caused by these nails against the delerite road metal produced sparks which caused the petrol vapour to ignite.

"AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS."

THE AMRITSAR CONGRESS

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union Mr. S. Satyamurthi, B.A., B.L., of Madras, on his way to Madras from the Amritsar Congress delivered a lecture on "The Amritsar Congress" to an audience numbering about a thousand in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall at 6 p.m. on Sunday. Dr. M. B. Velkar who presided introduced Mr. Satyamurthi to the audience.

Mr. Satyamurthi rose amidst loud cheers and said that the Amritsar Congress was a unique one because every delegate who went to that City was impressed with the emotion and the depth of feeling created by blows after blows from official hands which he was not able to describe in the English language, and those acts had been committed in the name of law and order by the representatives of a country which boasted itself that, in this war she faught and won for justice, freedom and self-determination. Jallianwalla Baug, was a big place with but few exits outside and there, he saw bullets shot on the wall. He heard at Amritsar harrowing details of the cold-blooded massacre of countless innocent men and children and thus it had become a place of pilgrimage to which delegate after delegate went and returned with a firm determination that he would do all in his power to make such changes in India that Jallianwalla Baug would become an impossibility in the future. The other great humiliating act was that the people were asked to crawl on all fours when they passed through a particular street. The third thing which he heard was the way in which the students of the Punjab were treated. Times out of number in the course of the day in the hot sun of April those young men of the Punjab were asked to give attendance our miles off. (Cries of shame, shame.) When he heard these things at first he thought that this year's Congress would become a colossal failure, but the arrangements made by Swami Sradhanandhaji were perfect and he ventured to say that no other part of India would have done in such a satisfactory way in such short notice and with all the difficulties they had to face. There were eight-thousand delegates and although they had difficulties here and there, there was not one who did not return gratified and pleased that Amritsar rose to the occasion and showed what Indians could do in spite of difficulties. Further, he was much pleased to hear one incident which was that the people of Amritsar provided accommodation for 500 delegates in their own houses when the accommodation in tents provided for them had become useless on account of the rains. The whole city had no other ideal but the Congress, they thought of it at day and dreamt of it at night. Moreover a large number of ladies were also present as delegates and as visitors. He was asked while in England by English women "what are your women like? Are they not slaves? What is the use of Home Rule to you?" He felt pride as he saw women with intelligence and character taking a keen interest in the debates.

TARDY JUSTICE.

Referring to the release of Political Prisoners, the speaker said that tardy justice could make only superficial thinkers warm and he asked the question "Why were these men put in jail at all for these months?" The haste with which the Reform Act was passed, the way in which the Royal Proclamation was announced before the Congress met, left room for doubt that the Government here and in England were not thinking of the Moderate Conference at Calcutta, but of the National Congress at Amritsar. (Cheers.) [illegible]resence of the Ali Brothers showed the [illegible]t of Hindu-Muslim unity visible in [illegible]ab was post he asked "What answer [illegible]ureaucracy give now?"

[illegible]slims gave up almost what they [illegible]d a religious sentiment out of defer- [illegible] the Hindu feeling by passing a [illegible] in the Muslim League forbidding [illegible]fice of cows. (Cheers.) To the dis- [illegible]of the speaker and his Madras [illegible] almost all the speeches in the Con- [illegible]re delivered in Hindi or Urdu. The [illegible]udience of 15 to 20 thousand people [illegible] every word and not one resolution [illegible]ssed which did not have the hearty [illegible]illing acceptance of every delegate pre-

THE UNQUALIFIED TRIUMPH.

[illegible]e Congress was an unqualified triumph [illegible] the Nationalist point of view to which [illegible]ad the honour to subscribe. He was [illegible]d at the outset that the Indians being [illegible] nature to forget ancient wrongs would [illegible]carried away by the Reform Act and in [illegible]r gratitude for these deeds would forget [illegible] wrongs done in the Punjab.

Referring to the Royal Proclamation the [illegible]peaker said that there were some portions to [illegible]which some of them took objection. The [illegible]rst was in their opinion that all those to [illegible]hom Amnesty was granted were criminals, [illegible]and it was required of them to behave in [illegible]such a manner that the Government would [illegible]not be compelled to have recourse to these [illegible]penal laws in future. His point was that [illegible]some of these men were not tried at all. They all knew Lord Chelmsford past record [illegible]and, therefore, they were anxious that the [illegible]intrepretation of the declaration ought not [illegible]to be left to those petty fogging officials. But [illegible]they did not press it for a division in the [illegible]Congress.

Regarding the Punjab question, he said, there were two currents of thought, one was those who said "Let the dead past bury its dead," "Forget and forgive." Individual wrongs could be forgotten, but National wrongs could never be forgotten. (Cheers.) Who were to forget and forgive? The widows and orphans, who had lost their dear ones, and bread-winners of the family. The second school of thought advocated action pending the decision and report of the Hunter Committee and the Congress Sub-Committee. Their answer was that from past experience the Commission appointed by the Government were whitewashing Commissions.

Then, Mahatma Gandhi moved a resolution condemning the mob excesses in the Punjab. The speaker objected to it, for the reason that they might have been committed by police agents, because the Government wanted to make out what they had already declared that the Punjab was in a state of open rebellion. He quoted the incident at Madras of the burning of the Moore Market that when searches were made, the articles stollen were found in the houses of those very people who were standing on guard during the previous night. Another reason for his objection was that the Congress was not the judge of all the acts which were committed in the country in previous years. The Congress to be judges should have appointed judges, invited evidence, given notice, examined witnesses etc.

The speaker did not press his point although many supported him. The Englishmen in this country and in England and the Government ought to recognise how self-sacrificing the Congress had been. Could they point out any one country in ancient or modern history which would pass a resolution condemning its own people for their acts?, Proceeding, Mr. Satyamurthi said that the Congress passed with the solitary expection of a Madrassee, a mild resolution in his opinion, urging the recall of Lord Chelmsford, as he had forfeited the confidence of the Indian people. He (the speaker) trusted that Lord Chelmsford, soldier as he was, would resign and go. On the contrary, it was up to Mr. Montagu to see that he was recalled and sent to a well-deserved obscurity if he wanted that his Reforms scheme should successfully work. He trusted that for the fair name of England and the British Empire and for the honour of India, there would he found an Englishman like Edmond Burke who would impeach him.

The Congress next passed a resolution urging that Sir M. O'Dwyer should be immediately relieved of his position in India as member of the Army Commission and sent back to his country pending legal proceedings being taken against him. Regarding General Dyer the speaker said that he was not worth-mentioning.

THE PUNJAB DEMANDS.

The speaker said that they in the Congress pressed for three things, justice, reparation and guarantee: justice by way of punishment of the offenders, reparation for the maintenance of widows and orphans of the fallen, out of the public funds, and guarantee in the form of a statutory Declaration of Rights, that Indians should be in India what Englishmen were in England. While the speaker was in Glasgow, the other day, he asked the truth of the statement made by Mrs. Besant, "Brickbats must be answered by bullets." His friends replied that if any bullet had been fired that day, the whole of Scotland would have risen to a man, and the whole Government would have tumbled down. The whole initiative of the movement for a statutory Declaration of Rights, by bringing the question year after year in the Congress was due to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. Salem Vijia Raghavacharia.

REFORM ACT.

Regarding the Reform Act the Nationalists pressed forward three things: first, that the Congress should once more declare in unambiguous language that the people of India were fit for complete self-government to-day; second, the Reform Act should be called disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory; third, that they should agitate to the grant of complete self-government as early as possible. There were some Indians in the Congress who doubted India's fitness for self-government. In order to remove from their hearts this distrust and make them stand up on their legs, they, the Nationalists, in the Congress pressed the question of India's fitness for complete responsible Government now. The average Scotchman and Englishman had no intention of questioning India's fitness, but they were only proud of the Empire on which the sun never set. The speaker said that he would repeat what he said on several platforms the Frenchman's cynical talk, the sun never set on the British Empire because God Almighty could not trust the Britisher outside the sun. India was an ancient country. While the Europeans were roaming about naked, the Indians were at the Zenith of their glory and culture, and that fact had been admitted. Then, the speaker asked "Who is to question our fitness for self-government?" Regarding the word "disappointing", over which a heated discussion took place, they, the Nationalists, were only repeating in December, 1919, what they said in August, 1918. The Reforms were much less of what they expected and so they called it disappointing. Moreover, their best friends in England the Labour Party also had used that word. It was said that the Nationalists were simply aiming to get high posts in the Government. They wanted no offices, but only wanted in those immortal words "Government of the people, by the people and for the people." The result of British rule for the last 150 years was that the average income of an Indian was one anna per head; the sanitary conditions were such that while the whole world lost 12 millions of lives by influenza last year, India lost six millions. Only six per cent. in India were able to read and write. So long as the power of the purse was not in their hands, although sanitation and education were transferred subjects, there was no use of the Reform Act. In ancient days, the Kings acted according to Dharma, which was above them. The speaker quoted the incident when Dasaratha asked the consent of his subjects before he could proceed to make Rama, his heir, to the Throne.

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

The Congress passed also two resolutions protesting against the treatment of Indians in the British Empire, in South Africa where Indians gave their blood and money during the war. It was on record that if the Indians had not gone in the early months of the war, the results would have been different. Human memories were short, more so British memories. There was nothing in the Act which would make such things like the Punjab atrocities impossible in the future. Those were the reasons which prompted them to call the Act inadequate, disappointing and unsatisfactory. About the third, which was that Parliament should grant complete self-government to India as early as possible. Mr. Satyamurthi emphasised that if only the people were united, firm and determined to achieve self-government, there was no power on earth which could stand in the way of India achieving freedom for herself. They, in the Congress, after prolonged negotiations added one clause that they would work, so far as it could be possible, to attain complete self-government as early as possible. The Nationalists should go into the Legislative Councils in large numbers because the Moderates in their clouded vision would do things against the National interests. When they got into these Councils they proposed to give notice to three parties concerned, first to the people of India that they should agitate until they got the complete self-government; to the people of Great Britain, that they were not going to rest content until they got it, and lastly, to the people of the Civilized World that the problem of India was insoluble unless and until Great Britain granted those very principles of freedom and self-determination for which she fought for the last five years.

The Congress passed a resolution congratulating the Labour Party for their fight on behalf of India. That party to whom colour and race had no meaning were willing that the principles of Democracy which they enjoyed should also be applied to us.

PROPAGANDA WORK.

The Congress also sanctioned propaganda and educative work in England and elsewhere in order that they should get the opinion of the civilised world on the system of administration so that they should achieve complete self-government in five years instead of ten years as stated in the Joint Committee Report. The Nationalists should work more vigorously in their own country and make the national ideal, a watchword in every town and every village.

The speaker concluded by saying that those of them who possessed the heart to feel and the head to think would realise that the only solution for all the ills under which they were groaning, was self-government and self-government alone. They had before them a proud and ancient history before them. They were the pioneers of civilization. They treated in the past with Babylon, Syria, Ormus and other historic countries. Not only for the sake of our country, but for the peace of the world, India should take her place among the self-governing nations of the world. The speaker was well aware of the dangers that beset them. One danger came from the prejudice of their enemies who did not want to give us the birthright, and the other was the conscience of some of their own countrymen who would not allow them to go forth on their onward march to their goal. The realisation of their aims demanded tremendous sacrifices on their part. He hoped that after their enemies had fallen, the little seed left in the darkness would sprout out under the shining sun and grow into a big tree. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar of Coimbatore next spoke.

Mr. Audhani of Sind who was next called upon to speak, said that he went to Amritsar as a delegate from Zanzibar.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturers from the chair, the meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

REFORM BILL.

GOVT. THANKED BY RANGOON MADRAS HINDU ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

The Rangoon Madras Hindu Association held a large enthusiastic meeting to thank Government for the successful passage of the Reform Bill, also the King-Emperor for the gracious Proclamation and to express intention of giving loyal and hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales. The Chairman, Mr. Chari, Barrister-at-Law, quoted the simile of a man learning to swim while a friend held a rope that passed found his waist so that in case of danger he could be rescued and declared that the boon conferred on India was immense. Alluding to the reforms for Burma he considered it a matter of supreme indifference whether the Indian reform was extended to Burma or the Craddock Scheme adopted as in a few years all the provinces of India would be travelling together irrespective of whence they started. It was their duty to co-operate with Government and other communities and make whatever reforms may be applied a success and not to sulk because they did not get as much as they wanted. Resolutions passed have been forwarded to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 5.

Rainfall has almost ceased in the south of the Peninsula, but has occurred locally in Central India and west and in a few stations in Gujarat and in the north of Bombay Deccan. Veraval reports a quarter of an inch, Surat and Indore a half.

Forecast.—Some rain in the Central Provinces.

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

A Press Note states:—

In reply to a message of greetings and good wishes for the New Year sent by the Governor of Bombay, on behalf of the Princes and People of the Bombay Presidency, His Majesty the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to send the following reply:—

"It is with much pleasure that I have received the loyal greetings which you have addressed to me on behalf of the Princes and People of the Bombay Presidency. In thanking them, I take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that the coming year may bring contentment and prosperity in full measure to this great Province."

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

BROACH CITIZENS' THANKS TO HIS MAJESTY.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a public meeting of the citizens of Broach held under the presidentship of Rao Bahdur Motilal Chunilal Desai Broach, held for reading the Royal Proclamation the following resolution was passed:

"The citizens of Broach in public meeting assembled, rejoice at the Royal Proclamation regarding Indian Gonstitutional Reforms. They most loyally and respectfully beg to tender their humble and dutiful thanks to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, to the British Parliament and to Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India in Council for the constitutional rights granted to the Indian nation and they also beg to promise their hearty co-operation in making the Act a success. They fervently pray with their Gracious Sovereign that the Act may lead in future to a further expansion of their privileges towards a full Self-Government.

"They also beg most respectfully to express their heart felt rejoicings and tender their grateful thanks to His Majesty for his gracious message to send His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during the next cold weather to visit India as an earnest of His Majesty's deep sympathy and solicitude and good will of the British people for the welfare of India to inaugurate the new regime under the Indian Reform Act.

"They further beg to express their gratitude to the King-Emperor for releasing Indian political prisoners.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION GRATIFIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

At Wednesday meeting of the Calcutta Cor- [illegible]tion the following resolution will be moved:—"That the Corporation on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta most dutifully and respectfully offer their loyal homage and profound gratitude to His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor for his Royal Proclamation of 23rd December last, to the people of India.

MR. S. V. KELKAR'S CASE.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER WITHDRAWS PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

In view of His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, the Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct the withdrawal of the proceedings, under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, pending in the Court of the District Magistrate, Akola, against Mr. S. V. Kelkar, pleader.

ALI BROTHERS' RELEASE.

BACHHRA ON CITIZENS' TRIBUTE.

(From a Correspondent.)

BACHHRAON, Jan. 1.

A public meeting of the residents of Bachhraon, District Moradabad, was held on 31st December last to express their grateful homage to the King-Emperor for the Royal Proclamation and to express feelings of joy and satisfaction on the release of Ali brothers and the leaders of the Punjab. Maulvi Obaidullah Sahib Rais presided. Prominent among the speakers were Mr. Jazi Masud Husain and Mr. M. N. Rahman who dwelt respectively on the meritorious services of the renowned brothers and the sufferings of the Punjab duuring the recent troubles. Nawab Shamsul Hasan and Mirza Saeed Beg were the other speakers of note. The meeting was throughout marked with enthusiasm. Arrangements were made to feed the poor at the end of the meeting.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Jan. 1.
Recd. 7 p.m., Jan. 5.

In consequence of representations from the International Committee of Red Cross Societies in Geneva it is understood that the Pope has communicated with Japan urging immediate repatriation of two hundred thousand prisoners of war taken in Siberia.

The Dublin Port and Docks Board has unanimously passed the Lord Mayor's resolution calling for a public sworn enquiry into the deaths of Boast and Kennedy.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has signed the Bill continuing for another year Government control of sugar.

The Operations of the bankers' clearing house during 1919 aggregated 28,415 millions sterling, being an increase of 7,217 millions over the clerings of 1918 and surpassing all records. The high cost of raw material, increased the price of production and the consequent greater demand for banking accommodation partly account for the larger turnover.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION IN ASSAM.

A YEAR OF SCARCITY AND SICKNESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

A resolution on Land Revenue in Assam for last year says that the rice crop was seriously affected by heavy rains and floods in the autumn and drought in the winter. Prices of rice and other foodstuffs were very high in most places and produced considerable distress. Steps taken to prevent rice from leaving the province and to secure the free import of Burma rice met with fair success. The prices of cloths and other commodities were very high throughout the year, but the introduction of standard cloth was of some assistance in steading prices. There was a slight increase in the wages of labourers in several districts due to the increased cost of living. There was much sickness during the year. Influenza in an epidemic form broke out in July and in the cold weather months the mortality from this cause and from fever was very high in almost every district.

INDIAN SITUATION IN EAST AFRICA.

WHAT IS THE BEST REMEDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Indian brothers of mine in East Africa should have undoubtedly noticed with gratitude the resolution passed by the Indian National Congress in connection with their position in East Africa. I am also sure that the whole of India has now been wide awake and quite alive to the dastardly attempts made to attack our position in East Africa and we gladly presume that the whole of India is at present prepared to assist us in our great hour of distress, delay in doing which means the toleration in silence of a mortal blow to the moral prestige of the Motherland, the greatness and ancient glory of which has remained unabated for this quality alone.

We have also not the slightest doubt that Mr. Gandhi will spare no moment that he can set aside from the multifarious mountains of calls of duty to him to treat the subject critically, provided he is assisted well from our side, but I would like to make an humble suggestion immediately on this point, which must be quite naturally due from me.

That the question of Indians in East Africa is not to be mistaken to be similar to that in South Africa at all. In South Africa, the Government to decide the position finally is not the British Government nor the Colonial Office or the Imperial Government but it is the Boer Parliament alone which, as we all know, has cared not an iota for the Imperial Government so far at least as the question of Indians is concerned. The British Government, it is said, is very particular to maintain its "Prestige", oh, very very, particular. Even at the cost of an utter failure in due discharge of its fundamental sacred trust as trustees of Nations, it would like to maintain its "Prestige". The world has known very well, now that prestige has been maintained in not even daring to vote the laws passed by the Union Government, in the case of Indians in South Africa. (I do not use any adjectives for these laws). But the case of East Africa is quite different There the Government to decide the position finally is the Colonial Office and it is for the India Office simply to demand from the neighbouring Colonial Office, possibly in the same street, the requisite guarantees for safeguarding the very elementary rights of the Indians in East Africa and stop at once the un-British methods of the selfish white settlers quite illogical as they are, at once. I am also afraid that the Portuguese and the French Governments in Africa would think very lowly of our Government, if they see that the Indians under their own Government are so ill-treated, whom they themselves treat so well. On the other hand and I now ask, what shall be the presumption for that blessed word "Prestige" then?

Pray, therefore, all who have the interest of their fellow brothers at heart, who have the slightest care for the prestige of the British Empire and the British Government in particular, get up at once and do not rest simply by asking a question in the House of Commons and with a reply that the opinion of the Economic Commissioner is not the opinion of the Government the wearers who know well where the shoe pinches are aware that gradually such opinions do get to be the opinions also of the Governments, if warned in time and move that office in Downing Street to get the same guarantees as immediately as possibly, when the best possible and immediate solution the whole affair is sheathed.

Only a message, even at a phone from the same street possibly, and all the whole trouble foreboding a grave crisis ends.—Yours, etc.

BIHARILAL N. ANANT[illegible]
Zanzibar, East [illegible]
Bombay, Jan. 4.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER,

BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY KOTK[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTKAI, J[illegible]

Owing to continued resistance Khan who was reinforced from a army moved out to establish pic[illegible] range northwest of Kotkai. T[illegible] attacked thrice, but was beaten heavy punishment. We are no[illegible] occupation of Kotkai.

HUNT[illegible]

(Con[illegible]

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PUNJAB DIS-
ERS.

LEM UNITY.

SUBLIMITY OF
NCE.

D'S APPEAL FOR UPLIFT
CHABLES.

not be mentioned here. "He finds who devotes the best." Amritsar people worked and succeeded. To-day the cherished desire of their heart is fulfilled, and I get the privilege of according welcome to all true sons of the Motherland, who are devoted to her service.

A SANYASI'S PLEDGE.

In the history of the Congress this is rhaps the first occasion when a Sanyasi nds on its elevated platform. From very day that I was selected as the airman of the Reception Committee question is being asked "Can a Sanyasi e part in political agitation consistently h his vow? My answer is quite simple. day I entered this sacred stage of life took up the vow of looking upon this ire creation as my family, and its en- wealth as one common store. I pledg- myself to a life of service and social fulness unminded by any pandering opular estimation. It is not for ical agitation but for something higher I stand here. The first reason can be d thus. It was the joint command e heroes like Harkishan Lal, Duni- d, Rambhaj Dutt, Kitchlew and pal, who, in their anxiety to save the name of this land from blot cared for the sentences of death and portation for life passed on them, eing perfectly innocent looked up a n for mercy as a sin, and thus raised nhallowed dirty dungeons of the s to the exalted position of Kashi abba by their hallowed presence, should accept the chairmanship of Reception Committee. The same nd fell from the lips of the faithful ri Bugga, and the brave fellow as I visited their cruel blood-stain- ls in the jail. And again the wives heroes begged the same of me who ggar Sanyasi, saying that the souls heroes will find no rest until and hey were assured that the next f the Congress wound be held in , and I had to yield and accept rmanship of the Reception Com-

cond reson why I am here is pting of duties of my present life. The institutions like the Dharma Sabhas and Arya that are founded for the preserve- propagations of the Sanatana rma, have enquired what a s to do with politics. I answer The Veda orders me to live a ars of active life, but of course hat I do not get attached to any tivities."

Das is true when he says: predominent in the entire crea- y being has to do their duty National Assembly has con- rgies merely to the political now it has to rise up to its and brothers and sisters! to rise along with it. The the Punjab has suffered teach sand ways that the highest of eges cannot be obtained with- ring and penance.

S POLITICAL CREED.

ot the days of polices and aties and compromise. It is phold truth firmly and car yasi has no concern with ther religious or political. vow of serving the entire an he be connected with any on. This very thought has ressed by the Persian poet

a Musalman, na Gabrian

Hindu, nor a Mahomedan, hristian nor a Jew.'
am neither a 'moderate,' nor again a 'home-ruler.' to any particular creed, ee with the second line of e, he say, "wonder what For my happiness rests el sure that I shall have with the progeny of my

BLE IN POLITICS.

as advised me to concern religious and I repudiate At a time when even the nd on this soil of the ings should burn down, ded it his duty to join ical leaders to once more rts of the Punjabis with Now that the patriotic ve once again taken up orkers for this 34 years have accepted the own I hand over the work to those who are it and retire with a y duty.

R THANKED!

extend a hearty m the Punjab in ants of this town in fully realise that we in an adequate way, red no efforts to fobe wealth, energy and one emotion which Martial Law could not suppress. It is the love of the motherland, and a true affection for her sons. That I offer to you. In fact this emotion has been so strengthened that it would not be improper if we can in some wise make up our minds to offer our thanks to the originator of the Martial Law—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and his two strong supporters, viz., General Dyer and Col. Frank Johnson. Perhaps it was with this idea in their minds that some people called out "Martial Law ki jai" before Col. Frank Johnson. The doses of Martial Law, which Lt.-Col. Frank Johnson and General Dyer administered to the Punjab, have, instead of casting it 50 years behind, estimulated its political activity so far that now having as it bridged over a number of years it stands abreast of the other more advanced provinces. Where the idea of political unity and its privileges were known only to a handful among the educated, in that very soil of the Punjab even the remotest and the most unknown villages are now replete with a knowledge of the aims and strength of this National Assembly—nay even the ladies are evincing considerable interest in the movement. The letters that I have received from different villages during the last 15 days, and the remarkable change that I noticed in every sister and brother of the villages I visited, convince me that the nation is now fully awake.

Just now every string of the lute of this motherland is in tune. All of them sound the same note. Is it not time then to strife the discordant notes of political party-spirit in this welcome harmony of the followers of different faiths? Moderate Liberals and Extremist Radicals, Home Rulers of Maharastra as well as those of Adyar and their various sections all profess to work for the same goal. It is said that they all aim at securing self-Government for their mother land and raising her to a position of equality in international relations with other countries. Then why should they hate each other so much? A man seldom perceives his own shortcoming. It is certainly the case when two men take up two different sides and begin to discuss. They are naturally biassed against each other. But a third neutral person can easily point out the short-comings of either. I need no apology for giving credit to truth and I lay down my views openly.

THE POLITICAL SPLIT.

Mr. Montagu's Reform Scheme is pointed out as the main source of this present political split. The Moderates urged that they would be satisfied with only this change. They answered and said "No. It is one thing to accept what is given to us, and then to ask for more, and quite another to reject as unacceptable even what is given to us." This was a legitimate reply from the Moderates, but even the Extremists now subscribe to this view. Now even Mr. Tilak says, "accept what is given, now, and keep up an agitation for getting more." Then where lies the difference? Both appear to say the same thing. The Moderates affirm, "we have not recede from our position, the Extremists have changed their views. They have come up to us, so it should be acknowledged that we have scored a victory." The Extremists say, "The Moderates were for accepting whatever was offered, without any question. Now they are rising up to our position, and so must acknowledge defeat." The reasons of either side have been published in newspapers and I need not repeat them here. The plain fact is that neither of them is ready to admit defeat. Both stand firm in their respective positions. The Moderates contend that the Secretary of State for India was impressed with the moderation of their proposals, and has therefore conferred some extended rights on us. The Extremists can well answer this contention saying. "Had we not agitated for full 'swaraj' even this much would not have been granted to us." They can urge the following Punjabi proverb in their support:—

"Arrest one for death, so that he may accept a wound." But Mr. Montagu is putting forward quite a distinct view. In the course of his speech on the Reforms Scheme in the House of Commons he said in answer to a question by Mr. Spoor, "Neither the Commons are introducing these changes in the system of Indian Government on account of the agitation in India, nor do they believe that this agitation would continue." He further added, "agitation will not hasten the transference of power, but it might delay it."

There are three parties, and their views go against one another. The view of every party is true is its own estimation. "If the Moderates had supported the proposals of Mr. Montagu, they must have found it difficult to refuse the arguments of the opposers of the Reform Scheme. But did not Mr. Bonar Law advance it as an argument for the speedy adoption of the Reforms Bill, that this one grievance of the Indian National Congress be removed before its next session? Mr. Montagu is also true, for it is with the help of his firm resolve that he has been able to move the British parliament to confer these extend ed rights on the Indians. The Moderates and the Extremists served him merely as the men for his moves on the political chess-board.

A S TLEMENT.

Such being the state of affairs, what is the quarel about? Like the Pathans in old times both are patting their own backs, while the enemies of the country simply laugh at them. How can this bane conflict be got rid of? Reform Scheme is no longer open to dispute. Its acceptance by the Moderates and rejection by the Extremists are both worthless boasts. Good or bad, complete or incomplete, the Reform Scheme is now a law for us. Of course, the Moderates would accept it, but I ask the Extremists what they mean by rejecting it. Are you prepared to boycott it completely? Would you not make an effort that such representatives be returned to the Legislative Coun cils, as may fully voice your views on those assemblies. There might have been some sense in Government rejection of the Scheme had the entire country joined hands to do it. This is, however, an impossibility now. But how is this controversy to end? In reality the dis pute has already been settled, for the Lokmanya Tilak Maharaj has pronounced his verdict saying. accept what has been given to you, and keep up a constitutional agitation for a full measure of Self-Government."

MR. TILAK'S MANDATE.

Maharaj Tilak occupies an exalted position among the pioneers of political work, who were the first to preach the doctrine of political unity. What other hero has suffered so much in the service of the motherland as this illustrious person has done? Will not the soldiers constituting the army for the [illegible] motherland bow down before the [illegible] this old weather-beaten general?

That clears the way. Both the Modera[illegible] and the Extremists agree that the reforms be accepted. They differ only in ascribing the credit of these reforms. I put forward a suggestion before that nnmerically strong party, which at present holds the reins of the National assembly You are very powerful. Some of your Moderate friends might have a monopoly in wisdom and policy, but for the time being you are the stronger both in numbers as well as in influence. In front of you stand no enemies, they are the sons of the same Motherland. Among them there are some old warriors who have suffered innumerable hardships in the service of the Motherland Can you forget Mr. Gokhale who forgot himself in the service of the Motherland and laid down his life on the same altar? Can you ignore that political Sanyasi, the noble Srinivasa Shastri, who has taken up the place of Mr. Gokhale? Or could you look down upon that foremost political fighter Sri Surendra Nath Bandopadhiyaya, whatever change the present times might have brought on?

The entire dispute can be settled in a moment. if you could pay heed to the words of a Sanayasi. You bend down a bit, and henceforth employ yourselves in working up what has been given to you.

Here you owe a duty, which I wish to put before you. It is true that the British rulers refused us our rights for a long time. It is also true that there have been several instances of broken faith. There have also been some who not only tried to suppress our political demands, but did their best to deprive us even of those rights, which we had already enjoyed. However, how can we ignore the nobility of purpose and high sense of justice of the good sons of the British nation on account of the selfishness and injustice of a few? Mr. Montagu has achieved a glorious deed now, that can never be wiped off the pages of this world's history. It is being said by a few, "What has Mr. Montagu done for us? He has simply discharged a part of his duty, and that also with a view to strengthen the British Empire. So why should we thank him?" I enquire of these men. "How many individuals there are in this world, who really do their duty? Is it not true that a good many of you, who agitate for more extensive political rights, fail to purge your minds of the ingrained hatred of some six crores of your own brethren, who inhabit India, suffer from numerous social disabilities, and are looked upon as untouchables? How many of you do really consider them to be your own? When you can deify M. K. Gandhi for his reclamation of a low class person, how can you refuse to offer thanks to Mr. Montagu who, in-spite of the hardest opposition could successfully win some measure of Self-Government for a nation that had gone down to the depths of degeneration? Or shall we refuse to say a word in praise of the British Parliament that realised its duty to India, with whatsoever motive it might be? Sisters and brothers! I appeal to you in the name of the ancient civilisation of India not to let this splendid opportunity slip from your hands. Take care that you donot get the bolt of ungratefulness impressed on you.

EXPRESS GRATEFULNESS AND AGITATE

An expression of gratefulness on this occasion does by no means imply that that you should give up all constitutional agitation for further rights. Even while feeling grate ful to Mr. Montagu we have to differ from him here. I cannot, however, help remarking that we should not be taken away by agitation so far that even the rights conferred by the Reforms be lost. The words of an Urdu poet exactly describe the situation:—

"Dhone ko reformer hai jai baqui,
Kapre pai hai jab talak ki dhabba baqi.
Dho shoq se dhabhe pai itna na ragar,
Dhabha rahe kapre pai na kapra baqi."
"Wash on, O! Reformer, so long as there is a spot on the cloth; but rub it not so hard that the cloth itself may perish along with the blot."

Now I turn my attention to that event which has attracted you here from distant provinces. I need hardly repeat the great trials through which the country has passed. The fateful event which originated from Delhi, the true and transferred capital of India. The first shot was fired in that city on the afternoon of March 30th, 1919. It was then discovered how much of life there still survived in this so-called lifeless country. What did the evidence of witnesses, who appeared before Lord Hunter's Committee, show? It clearly showed that the spirit of valour was simply dormant in this community, that had been in deep sleep for centuries. It had not died out. The first drop of blood shed . . fell on the site of the old capital of the Pandavas, and that blended the hearts of the two prominent sons of India—the Hindus and the Musalmans. The first funeral procession with 50,000 mourners started on March 31st and proceeded to the Muslim cemetry; where by the side of that Muslim martyr's bier I met my dearest brother, Ajmal Khan—a Musallim-i-Iman, and a true lover of Hindu-Mahomedan unity. It was the bier of a Musalman, and it was frequently borne on Hindu shoulders. It was a wonderful sight. The blood of the martyr united the hearts, estranged from ages, at his grave.

At two in the afternoon two other biers were borne to the cemetry. I saw them started on, and then went to the cremation ground with three biers. There after setting fire to the funeral pyres, I offered a prayer to the Almighty for the restoration of peace and appealed to the Hindus and Mahomedans to keep up their unity. Here a Sikh brother put in: "Do not leave us seperely alone. We Sikhs also are with the nation." Hundreds of men in that vast concourse of thousands were shedding tears of love and sympathy. As I moved back from the cremation grounds Principal S. K. Rudra, (the religious brother of my dear Mr. Andrews, a true follower of that Oriental Ascetic Christ, and an adoptive son of the Bharatmata) approached, and embraced me and said, "If cannot bear this cruelty to which the innocent sons of the motherland are at present exposed. My heart is with the nation and so is the heart of every true Christian." It is my earnest prayer that God may create on this barrerr motherland many such Rudras.

God's own glory was manifested on Friday, the 4th April, 1919, in the Juma Mosque of Delhi. Since that day up to the 18th April,

[illegible] gal[illegible]
a mal[illegible]
character[illegible]
their own [illegible]
afforded them a [illegible]

This spirit of lov[illegible] penetrated the entire [illegible] unity and fraternity per[illegible] country with electric speed. of mosques and temples had va[illegible] this time Mahatma Gandhi moved [illegible] Delhi to convey the message of truth[illegible] and forbearance. The beaurocrats co[illegible] neither understand the might of truth, nor could they appreciate the grandeur of Satyagraha.

FRUITS OF DISORDERS.

The speaker next dealt with the Jallianwalla Bagh incident and the fruits of Disorders. He said:—

The first providential fruit of these disorders is the Hindu Muslim Unity, which it is the duty of the nation to strengthen by every means in its power. This can be done by purging our minds of not only our mutual hatred but also of hatred against any body else. To cherish the ideal of unity and fraternity with the entire creation is the highest duty of man, which we should all try to fulfil.

Its second fruit is the realisation of the sublimity of penance and forbearance. The Martial Law has well-established the value of character; and indeed character is the key to true progress.

Its third fruit is a clear vindication of the powers of constitutional agitation and forberrance. The Jallianwalla Bagh presented the best illustration of forbearance, for both young and old there received the volleys of bullets like showers of flowers.

Brothers and sisters! I am not a political man in any sense of the term, and so I shall desist from dealing with political questions. What further steps towards Self-Government should be taken I leave politicians to discuss. I place before this August assembly only a few points which constitute the essence of my life-long experience.

SUGGESTIONS.

So far the main work of this National Assembly has consisted in passing resolutions for presenting our grievances to and seeking their redress from the rulers of the country. No efforts have yet been made to develop the capability of the people to properly assimuilate the conferred rights. It is high time now to devote some attention to this work. The one way of doing it is to urge every father and mother to so regulate their own life and character, as to set a healthy example before their children. They must themselves show control over their sense-organs, body and mind, in order that their children also may do the same. This is simply essential for any true amelioration of our community.

In my 26 years' experience of public work I have come across very few educated people indeed, who could keep up their character under trials. In fact, such devoted patriots can be counted on one's fingers who can break the bonds of the golden chains of titles for the sake of their country. How many Brahmans of the type of Dr. Subramanya are there in India, who would fling away the title of "Sir" on receiving an improper threat from the Viceroy ? How many veritable sons of this land of Bharata there are like the poet Rabindranath Tagore, who deemed it a sin to retain even for a day the title bestowed by a Government that had associated itself with such a reign of terror as prevailed in the Punjab, and would fight it as a protest? Or how many bold men there are like Sir Sankaran Nair, who refused to associate himself with a Government that could be guilty of such grave injustice, and resigned his seat on the Imperial Executive Council.

NATIONAL SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

Ladies and the true sons of the Bharatamata! So long as a National scheme of education is not introduced, and the students are not properly disciplined like the Brahmacharis of old, your children would go on growing as slaves of Western thought and Western civilisation.

The nation must, however, have a foundation first in order to have a National Scheme of education. That foundation was happily laid for our nation on the 30th March, 1919. Before that it was a nation merely in name. The work which the combined efforts of all political workers could not do during the last 34 years was achieved in a day on that memorable 30th March. These foundations were further strengthened by the incidents like that of the Jullianwalla Garden. The nation lacks one thing. What is that?

General Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army stated before the Reform Scheme Committee that the 6½ crores of the "untouchables" in India should be given special representation on the proposed Councils, because they were the anchor-sheets of the [illegible] Government. I would ask you t[illegible] and find out how these 6½ crores o[illegible] touchables" can be the anchor-sheets o[illegible] overnment. I would also request you to take up a vow, while you are within this sacred pandal, to so behave towards these so far untouchables that their children may read in the same schools which your children attend; that they be allowed to mix with your families, as your families do amongst themselves; and that they be allowed to put their shoulder along with your own to the wheel of political activity and advancement. Ladies and gentlemen, do pray with me that this dream of mine be realised.

The dream that had been passing before, my mental vision for the 26 years was realised at the Juma Mosque of Delhi and I would not be surprised if the above dream of hine also be realised during my lifetime. When that fortunate day comes, you shall have to give up your western methods of eating and drinking and dressing.. You shall have to bid adiue once for all to your life of luxury. Then will the scattered parts of this nation unite. Then will a true system of National education evolve, which would be managed entirely by our own men. This is the secret of success. Let us, brothers and sisters, bow down our heads before the Almighty, who is thus described by a Bhakta:—

"Kanta hai har ik jigar men khatka taira, naika hai har ik most men atka taira, mana nahain jisne tingh ko jana haizarur bhat ke hnay dil men he khatka, taira.

"O master of all without distinction of colour O Lord of the rich and the poor, let the true Light illumine this National Assembly, so that its leaders may see truth in its entirety, and may justly behave towards friend and stranger."—"The Liberal."

[illegible] protes[illegible]
Poona pa[illegible]
to him, was [illegible]
I do not, howe[illegible]
purpose will be se[illegible]
controversy which ha[illegible]
subject in the press. I [illegible]
that no leader and no party [illegible]
elsewhere. has been entirely fa[illegible]
solutely without merit, and that I [illegible]
willing to acknowledge the good poi[illegible]
Mr. Tilak's public career as I have been [illegible]
show up its drawbacks We may not agree in our judgment on the past of parties and leaders, but that difference of opinion ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the work that has now to be done if we are agreed as to the general lines that must be followed. Parties will change and and leaders will have to modify their views and their programme. Let us judge of them by what they think and do in the changed conditions in which we shall live. All-sided reform on liberal lines and vigorous active work in the social and economic as well as in the political field, will be immediately necessary if the country is to make healthy progress. Those who will seek to move in the old groves, unmindful of the requirements of the new situation and would oppose the uplift and organization of the mass of the population, socially and economically, pinning their faith to mere 'agitation,' as they have done for years, will do serious disservice to the country, instead of helping its development. The critical faculty which 'A Past Fergussonian' has shown in stating that "with all its faults and limitations" Mr. Tilak's career has, "on the whole," been useful, is encouraging to me, as his recognition of the need of vigorous social work. It is not blindfaith in and worship of leaders or parties that will help. Clear and independent thinking and solid and practical work for promoting the advancement of the people, will alone assist in the attainment of national salvation. This is the heavy responsibility the young generation has to bear and I have no doubt it will acquire the necessary strength to bear it.—Yours, etc.

V. G. KALE.

Madras, Dec. 30.

PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—If our sanitary laws had been exercised with the object of regulating the lives of our Citizens, so that the air, food and water are supplied in a manner and under conditions that every one of our Citizens' vital forces may be maintained at its maximum, the drain on their lives would never have been so heavy as to run into five figures in three months. Yet, we must acknowledge with great chagrin that it does run into five figures in the "City Beautiful."

The Corporators and the Executive have powers to deal with nuisances and defects and could extend or amend laws to ameliorate the conditions witnin the City and I must acknowledge that the Corporators do of late shew some interest in the well being of the people entrusted to their care but I do wish a little more was done—the Executive was controlled and directed. The meagre number of the Sanitary Inspectors have up to the present been trying to do its best however inadequately to combat the requirements of the masses and the Classes and the Scheme for the reorganisation of the Health Department should of course not fail to adequately provide for all these old servants of the Citizens and I trust the Corporators will make it a special point to see that this is done.

It is for the Corporators to thoroughly sift the scheme for the reorganisation of the Health Department and not vacuously nod their heads to all what the Executive propose—Medical Graduates are of course good in their own line but who would ever think of employing them as Sanitary Inspectors, yet this is what I am told the Municipal Commissioner recommends.

The scavenger in England draws as much as Rs. 135 per month and this is more than what a Bombay Health Inspector is started on and from a cursory examination of the grading of the Bombay Health Inspectors I feel things have not been examined with that thought and care which is necessary in reorganising a department on which the citizens depend for the welfare of their Health.

The corporators I trust, will appoint a small Committe to ably examine and discuss this scheme in conjunction with Dr. Sandilands and a few men of the Health Department and so arrange things that the Inspectors and Sub-inspector are satisfactorily graded and provided with decent municipal habitations to live and thus in a measure reward them for the excellent past work they have done—I see our higher grade Municipal Staff can well look after themselves—will not some Corporator give thought to the lower grades and thus earn their and the City's gratitude.—Yours, etc.

S. L. LOPEZ.

Mahim. Jan. 1.

...S.

...ged that up ... in check and ... time by the police ...since the time Mr. ...charge of the Ashta Police ..., came to be on friendly and ...ms with Shripati and his gang ...e year 1914, the tide turned in ...r of Shripati and his gangmen and ...ey were set at liberty to commit criminal acts they liked and to take revenge upon their enemies with the help or connivance of the Foujdar, Mr. Moulvi, who was at Ashta till 1917. The conduct of Mr. Moulvi is one of the important factors in all the further activities of gang till 1917. Shripati won the Foujdar on his side by giving him presents and supplies and even a valuable tonga. Mr. Moulvi on the other hand helped Shripati in his illegal acts, secured exemption to him from Hajeri and obtained a reward of Rs. 15 for Shripati by making a false report that Shripati caught an absconding murderer from the village of Nagarada.

...ting. ... allega- ... that the ...Court in two ...ara Murder Case ...se, were misled and ...d the one case, i.e., ...g persons were prosecuted ...the inquiry resulted in their ...the criminals in the case were not ...used, but witnesses in the case. In ...second trial, i.e., Ganga Case, six innocent men were accused, convicted and sentenced to transportation for life by the present Sessions Judge, Mr. Baker, and confirmed by the High Court. It now transpires that these six transported convicts are set at liberty and appear as witnesses in the cases. The present murder is of Dadu Parit. In this case also six wrong persons were prosecuted up to committing Magistrate's Court, when all o sudden a C. I. D. Officer, Mr. Metker, came to be spefcially deputed to investigate this Dadu's murder. Mr. Metker after withdrawing the charge of murder against the second six innocent persons has instituted the present case against 13 accused, all of Shivagaon, for the murder of Dadu on 1st September, 1918.

The second feature is the part played by the Police officers at Ashta during all these four years from 1915 to 1918.

The third special feature of the case is the motive and means of taking revenge on one's enemies. To deliberately murder a relative oneself and then falsely charge one's enemies for having murdered the relative, or in other words, "killing two birds with one stone" is what is alleged in these murders.

THE ACCUSED.

The accused in the present (Dadu Parit) murder case are as follows:—

(1) Mahadu Vithu Patil, (2) Gangaram Hari Parit, (3) Anna Narayen, (4) Nana Govinda, (5) Bahiree Hari, (6) Hindu Dadu, (7) Krishna Babajee, (8) Mahadu Rama, (9) Yesu Ishwara, (10) Sakharam Laxuman, (11) Dadu Govinda, (12) Balu alias Ramrao, (13) Shripati Bala Patil of all Shigaon, Taluka Walwa, the charges being under Sections 302 and 120, 302 and 114 and 302 and 109, Indian Penal Code. Accused No. 1 Mahadu Patil and No. 4 Nana Govinda have been made approvers.

The prosecution is concluded by the local Public Prosecutor, Mr. Kale, assisted by the C. I. D. Officer, Rao Saheb Metker. The defence is practically undefended. Accused (11) is represented by fits and starts by different pleaders, while the rest are undefended: the Government has not given the defence and pleader, the accused being reported by the Magistrate to be not paupers.

The Public Prosecutor in opening the case placed before the Judge and the Assessors the history of past murders and the story of the present murder of Dadu Parit. After describing the special features of the case mentioned by me above, he said that the acts of the accused and that of the investigating officers would form a good theme for an Indian detective story time if one comes to be written out.

The investigation of R. S. Metker extended over four years from 1912 to 1918; and it disclosed the following among other facts relevant to the present murder of Dadu Parit. There has been an association in the village of Shigaon, of which Shripati (accused 13) and Babu Desai (accused 12) are the heads. The association first attracted the attention of the public of Shigaon and the police of Ashta in 1911, when a chapter case murder 110 a, c, f, Criminal Procedure Code, came to be made against some members of the association, who were bound over in the end. The case came to be decided on 28th February, 1912. The prosecution in the chapter case gave rise to enmity between Shripati, Balu Desai and the members of the gang on one side and the witnesses who gave evidence against them, on the other. A theft of grass in the village was committed by Shripati (accused No. 13) and Yesu Eshwara (accused No. 9) on 13th December, 1911. A complaint was given by the owner of the grass, which resulted in conviction of Shripati and Yesu on 30th April, 1912. The persons who assisted the prosecution in the chapter case, also assisted the complainant in the theft case and this act led to increased enimity between Shripati and his gang and villagers. There was bad feeling existing between Sakharam Lakshman (accused No. 10) and his relatives, for a long time on account of dispute with reference to family lands. These two accused took advantage of their gang to take revenge upon their relatives on bad terms with them, by implicating them falsely in criminal offences such as murder. A complaint of *maramari* was made against Sakharam Lakshman (accused No. 10) and his brother Tukaram, by one of his relatives by name Gijra. Both the brothers were convicted and imprisoned in that case. This led to the existence of enmity between Sakharam (accused No. 10) and persons who gave evidence in favour of Gijra and against the two brothers. Sakharam took advantage of his gang to revenge on them by falsely charging them in the commission of criminal offences. Balu Desai (accused 12) made a false complaint under the Cattle Trespass Act against his inimical relatives in disputes unsuccessfully with reference to lands. Balu Desai (accused 12) was fined Rs. 20 under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in that case. This had the result of aggravating the existing enimity between Balu Desai and his relatives on inimical terms with him. On account of the criminal conduct of Shripati (accused No. 13) and Yesu Eshwara (accused No. 9) in the theft chapter cases they ...nd they both warned Balu De... ...sed No. 12) for his bad conduct. ...Desai was therefore thinking of taking ...venge on Gulmya and Balu Bavade.

All these events were gradually estranging the minds of Shripati, Balu Desai, Gangaram and others of the gang from Gulmyra and they finally decided to have recourse to their old form of taking revenge, namely, to kill one of their own person and falsely charge their enemies with the murder of that person.

PLOT DISCLOSED.

A meeting at Shripati's house was held at 9 or 10 in the morning of 30-8-18. First Gangaram taunted Shripati and his gangmen on their cowardice in not taking instanteous measures against Gulmya. He said that he was ready to kill his own brother Dadu Parit after taking him away from the village—after taking him to the Sangli bazaar—and then Gulmya and others should be falsely charged of Dadu's murder. All the members of the gang fully approved of this plot. Dadu Parit was the elder brother of Gangaram who was an innocent person of good character. He was hating Gangaram for joining Shripati's gang and was living separate from him. He used to maintain himself on agriculture and plying an ekka and bullock cart yoked with bullocks for hire. The bullock of his ekka had died previously and he was asking Gangaram to sell him one of his two bullocks. Gangaram had then refused to sell his bullock to Dadu. Gangaram took advantage of the old request of his brother and proposed that he would tell his brother Dadu that he was going to sell him (Dadu) one of his bullocks as he was in want of money, that the price of the two bullocks should be estimated in the presence of Dadu by taking them to the Sangli weekly bazar and that Dadu should select one of his two bullocks, whichever he liked, at the estimated price. Thus Dadu would be got out of the village of Shigaon and he should then be murdered on the way while returning from the Sangli bazar. It settled in the meeting that Dadu should be induced to go to Sangli bazar as proposed by Gangaram and the details of murdering him should be settled in the evening.

Gangaram had a motive to murder Dadu Parit, his elder brother. By murdering Dadu he hoped to get his Dadu's) wife for himself. Further he would inherit the lands and property of Dadu as his heir.

MURDER OF DADU.

The murder of Dadu Parit was then carried out as arranged. After Dadu was murdered Balu Dosi accused No. 12 told Mahadu Vithu to make marks of injury on the person of Gangaram. Mahadu then struck an axe light, on the left thigh of Gangaram and struck one stick on the right shoulder of Gangaram. Then Gangaram with his own hand made scratches on his own arms and person. Then accused Nos. 12, 11, 10 4 and 3, went back to Chigaon. But before going No. 12 warned Mahadu Vithu to go to patil of Samdoli and report to him the names of persons as already settled and not to take their names (Balu Deasi and other accused) even through mistake.

Gangaram (accused No. 2) then fell down on the ground feigning great agonies, to show as if he was on the point of death. Yesu Eshwara fled to Sangalwadi. The two Mangs sat at the scene of offence. Then after daybreak Mahadu Vithu went to Samdoli and gave first information about the committal of murder to Sargamda, Babagaunda Police Patil.

Shripati and his gangmen, especially Balu Deasi and Dadu Govinda, were very shrewd persons, they wanted to arrest the alleged accused and prepare got up evidence against them as immediately as possible in order that they should be tried as early as possible and should not get time to make up their defence and that there should be no opportunity to anyone to bring to light the facts. This was the strategem they tried in "Gangu's Murder case and they succeeded. The same strategem they wanted to attempt in the present murder case. With this object in view, Shripati, Balu Deasi and others of the gang acted up to. when the Sub-Inspector of Palus began his investigation. They produced the persons of their own gangs as witnesses before the Sub-Inspector of Palus and showed that they were helping the fouzdar in his investigation.

GANGARAM'S STATEMENT.

On 1-9-18 when the Police Patil of Samdoli Sarangaunda, Babagaunda took down the statement of Gangaram, Gangaram stated that besides 6 persons who murdered Dadu Parit there were four other persons who could not be recognized by them (Ex. 41.). Gangaram must have added these four persons on the previous instructions of Shripati and Balu Deasi (accused Nos. 13 and 12), because Shripati and Balu Deasi when they came to Gamdoli on the 1st September 1918 at once took steps to call those persons to Samdoli they sent Bahiru Hari (accused No. 5) to bring these 4 persons from Shigaon. These four persons were (1) Bhagwat Anna (2) Bahiru Vithu (3) Bala Anna (4) Mahadu Tukaram. Bahiru Hari went to Shigaon and brought to Samdoli Nos. 1. 2, and 4 No. 3 was not found at home. Bahiru Hari was told to give them to understand if they did not submit to Shripati, Balu Deasi and their gang, their names would be taken in the murder of Dadu Parit. These three persons went to Samboli and fell at the feet of Shripati and Balu Deasi and begged for mercy and were pardoned by Shripati and Balu Dasi. These persons though not enemies of Shripati and his gang were still not on good terms with them.

Accused No. 11, Shripati and his friends all along attended this investigation and volunteered help to finish investigation and implicate in the murder all those whom they planned to implicate. After recording the available evidence and arresting the wrong persons, the case was committed to the Magistrate's Court. All the six persons charged could not be arrested as some of them absconded to get time to prepare their case. During their absence the relatives of the charged persons moved heaven and earth by constantly petitioning and challenging the investigation before thte higher authorities of Police and Magistracy. They succeeded in securing the services of the C. I. D. officer Rao Saheb Metker, who investigated the case for over three months and has unfolded the plot in the manner described at the outset.

DIS-CONTINUATION OF COW-KILLING BY MAHOMEDNS.

ORTHODOX HINDUS' THANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

A meeting of orthodox Hindus held at Kalighat, the Maharaja Bahadur of Durghanga presiding thanked His Majesty for the recent Royal Proclamation, the promised visit of the Prince of Wales and amnesty to political prisoners. The Maharaja urged the audience to proclaim to the world that their divisions into castes were conductive to their spiritual interests and all political privileges were bound to be a complete success under the system and that they would have them at all costs.

The following among other resolutions were adopted:—"This meeting tenders its most sincere and hearty thanks to All-India Moslem League for its passing a resolution at its recent Amritsar sessions urging discontinuation of cow-killing on the occasion of Bakrid days and further calls upon Hindus to express their gratitude for the unique act of respect shown to their religious feelings by hearty cooperation with our Mahomedan brethren in their communal sorrow and joy and reciprocation in the matter or respecting their religious feeling. That inasmuch as under the reform Act the following of Varnashram Dharma have been denied special representation for which the All-India Hindu deputation appealed to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, the meeting therefore calls upon the Hindu Society to take proper steps to safeguard and protect the interests of their religion in the new legislative bodies by returning representatives who will safeguard their sacred religion and hallowed tradition.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read certain articles appeared in the "Times of India" issues of the 29th, 30th August last, 1st October last and of the 10th December 1919 regarding the proceedings of the Bandra Municipality and one has to gather from the administration of the Municipal affairs concerning the interest and sufferings of the rate-prayers specially the middle class house owners. I humbly suggest to our civic fathers that they will be pleased to call for the reports from the municipal record to judge and to decide on the following points themselves and also to give the rate-prayers an opportunity of considering the questions of the report being published in the local papers.

Firstly:—Whether it is absolutely necessary to have this our municipality classed as "City Municipality" and if so whether it is absolutely necessary and it is compulsory to engage services of an highly paid officer since there is no question of difficult work to be discharged, as the place has no mills, nor it is a place of industry so as to arrange valuation for taxes or to investigate any difficult question.

Secondly:—Tnat our civic fathers should call for report viz. that e ver since the Municipality has been classed as the "City Municipality" what improvements have been done in the interests of rate-payers and for the safety of the persons and property? Was there any defalcation since and if so, to what amount. Have any steps been taken to bring the real offender to book and with what result? What was the income of the house and wheel taxes prior to the City Municipality and since then? What were the expenses of the office establishment at the time of the commencement of the City Municipality and what are at present, and to give detail of each year, to give detail of the appointment of each of the officers prior to the City Municipality and since and also their salary during the last ten years.

Thirdly:—By appointment of an highly paid Health Officer what improvements have been done regarding sanitation? I would refer our civic fathers specially to inspect the complaints of people addressed to the Sanitary Department as to the nuisance caused by stable sweeping stored by stable keepers on the shore. One can see even today the state of this from East of the Town-Market up to the English School in front of the cross.

In short I say Bandra is not a place of commerce or any industry even like Thana, Kalyan or Bhiwandi in the Thana District

It is surprising that when one highly paid officer goes away our civic fathers engage services of such other man, why they do this? A Secretary will be quite sufficient to manage the municipal affairs and our present city fathers will kindly refer to the record for this purpose prior to the City Municipality so as to see how to arrange the staff.

I hope you will, Mr. Editor, pardon me for this my rather long letter and I request you will kindly allow me this liberty through the medium of your valuable paper as the next general election is forthcoming and therefore the rate-payers must consider the best way of considering from their past experience how to arrange the candidates for the next election. The candidates I think do not require men of faculty but of common sense, men who possess sufficient knowledge of the status of rate-payers and for his purpose only require to call a general meeting of all the voters and rate-payers from all the wards and to put their heads together for this purpose.

—Yours, etc.

Bandra,

A POOR RATE-PAYER.

Two Burmese candidates have been selected for the Indian Civil Service and on passing medical test will proceed to England for training. One of them Mg Tin Tut, son of the Deputy Commissioner of Pegu, was at Cambridge when the war broke out and subsequently served in the R. A. M. C., afterwards proceeding to the Dublin University. The other nominee Mg Tin Tun was recently called to the bar and is the son of a Rangoon barrister.

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"MODERATES" MISREPRESENTATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Without saying anything about the speech as a whole of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyyar, the President of the Moderate Conference sitting in Calcutta, it is essential to point out particularly two very unfortunate misrepresentations. On Tuesday you corrected a mistake made by the "Times of India." It was a bad mistake but not unfortunate inasmuch as it was committed in expected and interested quarters. The mistake was about the illusive transfer of industries to popular control. The mistake becomes painful when committed by so distinguished an Indian from so responsible a position. One really fails to grasp the position created by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyyar by admitting that Industries was made a transferred subject in spite of the fact that factories and mines, railways, shipping and navigation including waterways, ports and customs, currency and coinage were to be reserved subjects. No better answer could be conceived for giving to Sir Sivaswamy than the comment made by Pandit Motilal Nehru. "It must tax the brains of all ordinary men to find what discernible development of Industries can exist without factories and facilities provided by the departments not transferred." I should substitute the word "ordinady" by "all" but the Editor of the "Times of India" and President of the Moderate Conference." Add that Sir Thomas Holland is to be imported to organise the department of Industries and one can see what the transfer of that department means.

The second misrepdesentation is in respect of the transfer of education. That subject even is not completely transerred; in fact, the apex—the fountain head of all inspiration and motive power viz., the University, education is to be reserved. The defect is not small but is substantial. These two misrepresentations are momentous. Not only are these two subjects i.e. (1) Industries and (2) education the most important of the transferred subjects; they are two most important of all subjects. They are put up as transferred, and the President of the Moderate Conference allows himself to be taken in inspite of these vital limitations. One expected better.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE,

BROACH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The following note made by Mr. Fyson (Punjab) with regard to the activities of the Broach Education Society has been sent to us for publication:—

One of the most enjoyable mornings I have spent during the brief Christmas Holiday at the Ruaint old town of Broach, was occupied by a visit to-day, in the company of the Collector Mr. Kissan, to the school started about a year ago by this Society. The buildings lie in two separate quarters of the town, one containing the major part of the school, where the chief object is to impart an Enlgish education to boys upto the Fifh Standard and in the other little boys and girls are taught by the Montessory method. After going over the large institution. and being much impressed by the originality and keenness shown by the volunteer staff, the Collector and I, accompanied by Rao Bahadur A. U. Malji and the Headmaster, went through some of the picturesque streets of the town, passed the District offices, to a low building by the riverside. There we were greeted with "Jai Dia, Jai Dia" from about ten little children who were seated on gay-coloured carpets in front of low desks, and rose to salute us. They were of all ages, from three to seven, and more than half were girls and were engaged in various occupations, assisted and encouraged by a young teacher. One child was learning the use of hand and eye by fitting cylindrical sticks of wood of different diameters and lengths into similar holes in a block of wood. Another submitted to be. blindfolded and sorted out squares of wood by feeling their weights. He only made two mistakes. Afterwards he began buttoning pieces of cloth together and thus learning to put on his own clothes. He also was given instructions written on pieces of paper, which he carried out in silence, running on tip-toe. There were other forms of hand and eye-instruction consisting of pieces of wood of different sizes and shapes which had to be fitted into boards or built into towers other paterns, and tables of all colours to be sorted out and placed together in similar or opposite shades. The children never seem to quarrel, but only draw each other's attention to mistakes with perfect good humour. The atmosphere of perfect peace and rest, the view of the river and the soft chatter of the children made a pleasing impression of a happy home. When the meal came each child brought its own mug and brass cup and was served by a little girl of three who was orderly for the day and had her food after the others. She was assisted by the eldest boy. Letters are taught by the blackboard and by sandpaper letters cut out and pasted on card to be traced out with the finger. I understood that the class is in the experimental stage and that notes are being made daily with a view to introducing changes and new ideas as may seem necessary. The spirit of the system seems to have been very thoroughly grasped and the object is the gradual enlargement of the minds of the children, and their happiness during that process. I cannot resist adding my impressions as I belong to a province where I have not seen anything of the sort.

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THE SUB-DIVISION OF HOLDINGS BILL.

The "Hindoo" writes:—

We understand that the Government of Bombay have definitely dropped the Bill, prepared by the Director of Agriculture of the Province, Mr. Keatinge, to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural holdings in that Presidency. We are not surprised at this, seeing the volume of authoritative adverse opinion that the measure called forth. The current "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes a summary of some of these opinions. They are the views of the judicial and executive officers of Government. They indicate that, if the Bill proves effective, it will, in the opinion of the majority of those whose views are published, have undesirable consequences. From the legal point of view, the difficulty is that it will disturb the rules of inheritance of the different communities. It is inexpedient says Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, to create new rules of inheritance which are in conflict with the ordinary rules of inheritance applicable to Mahomedans, Parsis, and Hindus who are governed by the Indian Succession Act. His Lordship's view is that it will not only involve a radical departure from the ordinary rules of inheritance, but also necessitate the imposition of restrictions on powers of alienation which he considers undesirable. "A measure of this kind," his Lordship adds, "affecting a large number of people who are connected with agriculture is apt to become an instrument of corruption and tyranny in the hands of the subordinate revenue officers in the villages, in spite of all precautionary provisions against such possibility." Mr. Justice Marten holds that the provisions of the Bill would be unworkable. His Lordship asks, "how is it to be expected that, say, nine members of a joint family are to beggar themselves for the sake of the remaining one? Nor, again, is there any express provision for dealing with the interests of infants, or lunatics." Sir Basil Scott as well as Sir Norman Macleod, the late and the present Chief Justices also share the views of their abovementioned colleagues. In fact, from a legal point of view, the defect of the Bill is that it quietly introduces a system analogous to that, more or less, of primogeniture, a system which is alien, if not indeed repugnant, to Indian laws of inheritance. Of the other officers consulted, many seem to hold that the question is an evil that should be tackled. But all of them seem to doubt if the Bill would prove at all effective. Two of the officers are for allowing the Bill to be at least discussed and referred to a Select Committee so that opinions based on reasoned criticism may be arrived at, we presume, to guide future action if not for anything else. Mr. P. E. Percival and Mr. F. Pratt are of this opinion. Mr. Pratt's enquiries showed that while there was much sympathy for the objects aimed at by the Bill, there was a feeling, which Mr. Pratt shared, that it would remain a dead letter because, if any, few would elect to bring their land under its provisions. Mr. Pratt, as indicated above, was, however, for proceeding with at least the first and second stages of the Bill in the Council. Among other officers, some, such as Messrs. L. C. Crump and C. A. Kincaid, content themselves with saying that it will either be useless or undesirable. Others are more pessimistic, perhaps because they are more conservative. Thus, one officer, Mr. R. G. Gordon, is struck with "the revolutionary manner in which the Bill proposed to interfere with the habits and customs of the people and their family life." He adds that the change is not asked for by public opinion and that, if the Bill became law, attempts will be made to evade the operation of the Act. It would appear that another section of opinion would like to take the line of least resistance. Thus, the Commissioner in Sind suggests that the provision of the Bill can be applied at once to Government waste lands available for distribution. There is yet another set of opinions represented in this collected account of the views on the Bill. According to this set, the Bill takes cognisance, as we understand it, of only one aspect of the whole question and leaves out of account other causes which result in minute sub-division and which ought to be equally tackled if satisfactory result are to be obtained. This view it is, we to take it, that is represented by an Indian officer, Mr. G. D. Madgavkar, who doubts whether the Bill, which only aims at a modification of the Hindu Law of ancestral joint family and inheritance will prove successful. We are inclined to attach a good deal of importance to this view; for, we think that there are some underlying causes that have led and even now lead to minute subdivision of holdings of which we must take account before we can hope to succeed fully in our atempts to do away with this evil. For one thing, we must see that land does not provide the sole occupation of the masses of the people. So long as this is the case, so long as a man feels that, as soon as he relinquishes his land, his occupation will be gone, so long must we be prepared to see the phenomenon of each one fully asserting his claims over a land, however minute a piece of it such claims may extend to. However, the question is one that needs to be examined in detail and remedial measures adopted suited to tackle it satisfactorily.

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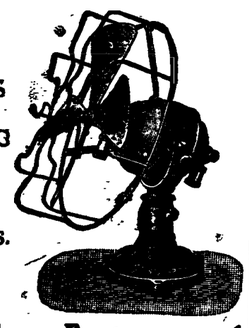

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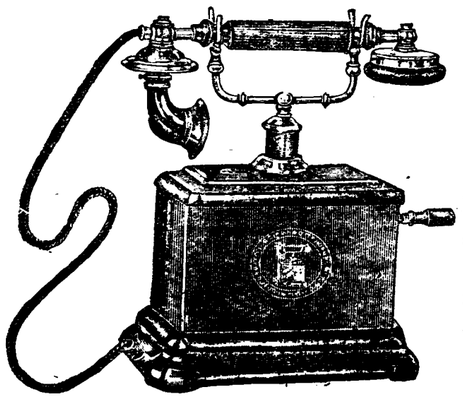

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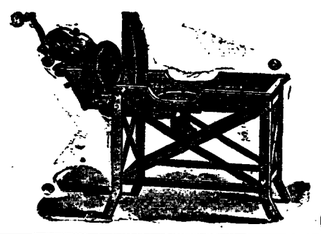

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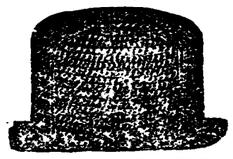

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